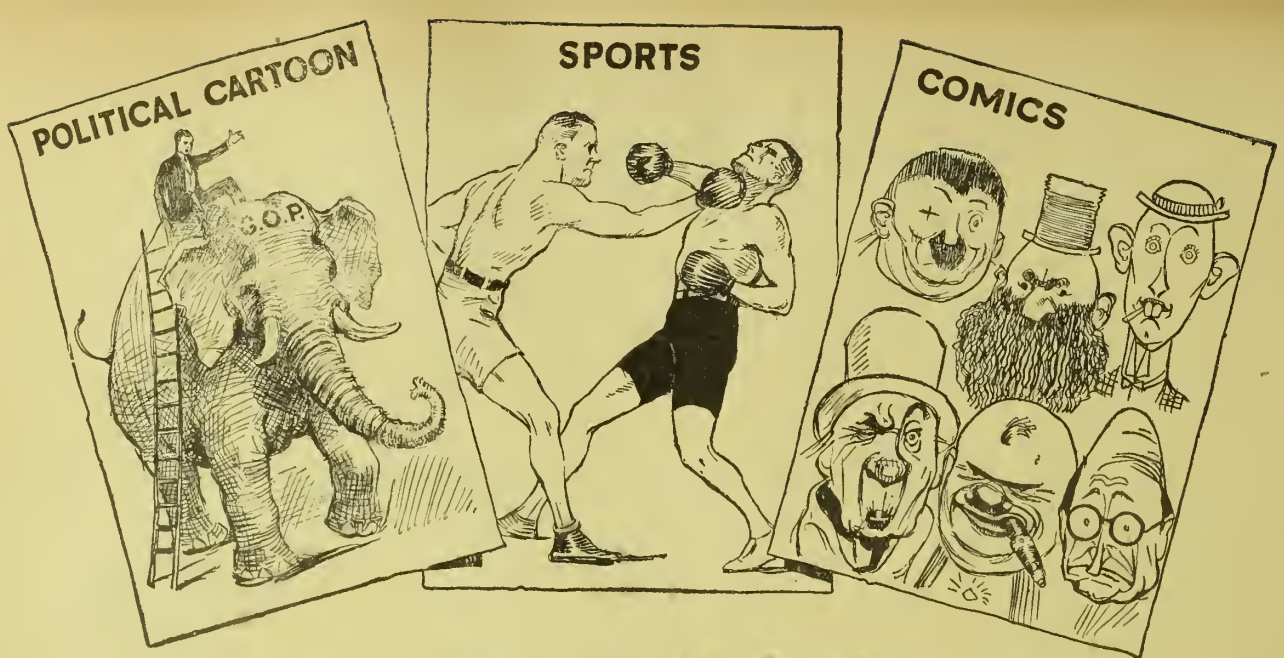


The AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

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THIS cover design, by Forest A. McGinn, was awarded second prize in a competition open to vocational trainees of the Society of Illustrators School for Disabled Soldiers, New York City. (See page 13.)



Thousands Can Draw CARTOONS Who Have Never Even Tried

Cartoonists earn from \$60 to far over \$300 a week. Why tie yourself to work that is drudgery when through a remarkable new method you can easily learn at home in spare time to draw cartoons that **SELL**?

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In two weeks I earned more than I paid for the entire course. I am more than pleased with the training I received and am certain no one can fail to make rapid progress under your instruction. O. B., Old Town, Me.

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Don't think that you need some mysterious "inborn talent" to draw. *Anyone* can draw car-

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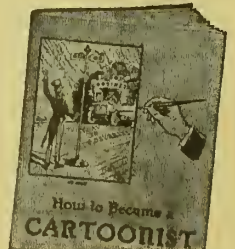
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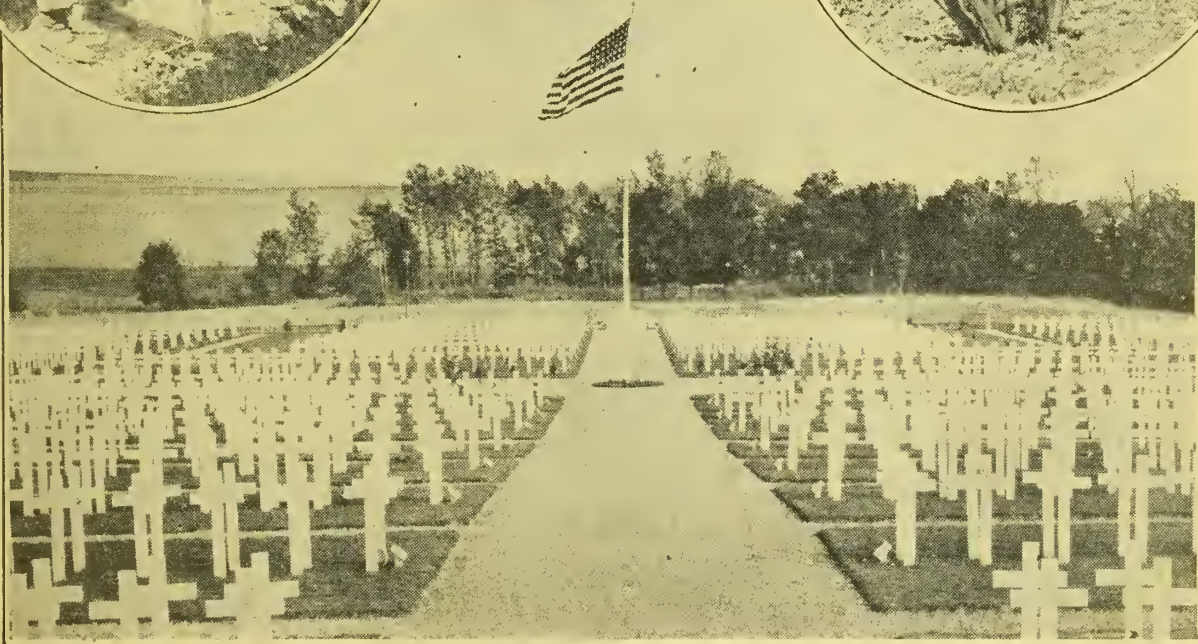
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PAGE 3

The End of the Longest Trail

By Ralph Hayes

The G. R. S. exerted the utmost care in avoiding errors. At the left two workers are shown placing a temporary marker with an identification tag affixed. A poilu and a doughboy for a long time lay side by side in the graves shown at the right. The poilu's family have decorated his burial place



The Oise-Aisne cemetery near Seringes-et-Nesles, where 6,026 of America's World War dead now rest. It is next in size to the beautiful burial place at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon

SINCE none of us were there at the time, how can we question those stories they tell concerning Haroun El Raschid when such tales as the one I am about to relate are true—U. S. Government official—names and all?

It concerns the spirit of Billy Campbell; how it projected itself beyond the grave into which the clay of Billy Campbell had gone in his country's service, and nabbed a slacker whose wife mourned him as a hero who had perished as Billy had.

Billy Campbell—Private William H.

Campbell, Headquarters Troop, 37th Division—fell in the Argonne. Billy was an orphan. His next of kin, a married sister in Cleveland, was notified of his death. When the war was over and the Army got around to bringing the bodies of its foreign soldiers home the Cleveland sister was consulted in Billy's case. She received a form to fill out, indicating whether she wished the body of her brother to remain in France or whether she preferred to have it brought home. She wanted Billy to rest at home. The Army told her that it would be done and the

European section of the Graves Registration Service received the command

Word came back from G. R. S., Europe, to G. R. S., Washington, that the body of Private William H. Campbell, Headquarters Troop, 37th Division, had been removed from the American cemetery at Romagne, where the Argonne dead lay, to Chicago on the request of the widow of the deceased soldier. This intelligence was relayed to the sister of Billy Campbell in Cleveland.

The sister could not understand about this widow. She had never heard that



This map shows the heaviest concentrations of American graves at Armistice time, when our dead lay in 2,400 scattered burial plots

her brother had married, and neither had any of his friends in Cleveland. True, Billy had spent some time in Chicago, but he had not been there at the time of the supposed marriage. Yet the demeanor of the Chicago Mrs. Campbell was not that of an impostor. At her own expense she had provided a burial plot in a Chicago cemetery, and she and her little girl kept the green mound beautiful with flowers. Indeed, the Chicago woman was not an impostor. This is her story.

In 1917 she, her husband and their baby girl were living in Chicago. Their domestic life was unhappy. Campbell was shiftless and came home only occasionally. Mrs. Campbell was obliged to take employment to support herself and her little daughter. Then came the draft and Campbell was called up. He pleaded for exemption on the ground of a dependent wife and child and hastened home to inform his wife of the news. It was great news—for the moment. If the war could only reunite the little family and make a man of her husband it would not, for this unhappy wife, be fought in vain. Willingly would she support her husband's affidavit—if he meant it. But he did not mean it. That was transparent, and the interview closed with the spirited woman's refusal to be a party to draft dodging. Campbell stormed and threatened. Mrs. Campbell was unmoved. Campbell departed in a rage, vowing he would enlist under another name and probably get killed and that she would be sorry.

The wife secretly hoped her husband would enlist, serve his country honorably and be the better for it. She endeavored to find out if he had done so, but the search was fruitless. There were Campbells enough in the Army—and her husband had said he would change his name.

When the name of Private William H. Campbell appeared in the casualty lists the Chicago wife read it, and the conviction fixed itself upon her that this man was her husband. William H. Campbell was the name of her husband's father, and the family home was in Cleveland. Mrs. Campbell assumed

her husband had gone to his boyhood home, taken his father's name and enlisted.

She consulted a lawyer, who wrote to the War Department giving the full name of the Chicago Campbell and a detailed personal description of him, and asked that an investigation be made to determine if he were not in reality William H. Campbell, of Cleveland, who had been killed in the Argonne. So favorably did the data furnished from Chicago tally with the official records of Billy Campbell that the department decided that the dead soldier had been the husband of the Chicago woman. The Graves Registration Service then complied with Mrs. Campbell's

request that Billy's body be sent to Chicago. A military funeral was held and the Chicago woman mourned her mate as one redeemed by a gallant death.

At this juncture the Cleveland sister of Billy Campbell was informed of the happenings in Chicago. When she heard the story she refused to believe that the Chicago woman's husband was her brother. She requested a second investigation, which quickly established that the Chicago woman had been the victim of a tragic mistake. She was unable to identify the handwriting or a photograph of the real Billy Campbell. A chart of the teeth of the dead soldier, made at the time of his burial at Romagne, established conclusively that he was not the Chicago Campbell. Accordingly Billy made his last journey and was buried in Cleveland.

In Chicago Mrs. Campbell's grief

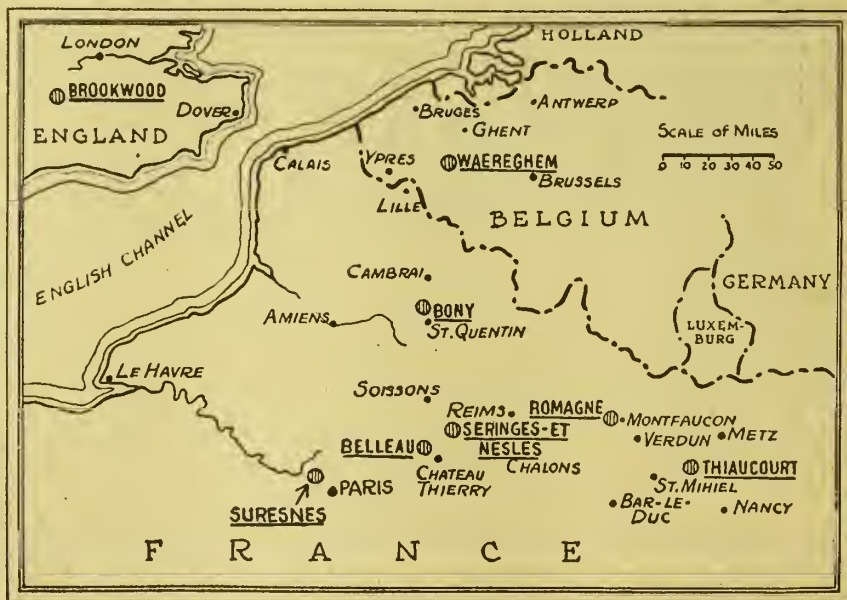
turned to bitterness. Authorities were notified and the net thrown out for Campbell, the draft deserter. He stepped into it, and the next step took him to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Major (that is, ex-major) Edgar E. Davis, the executive assistant to the chief of the Graves Registration Service, concluded his recital of the strange case of Billy Campbell with the words of the old song that says John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on. So also, he suggested, marches the soul of Billy Campbell.

Billy is one of 46,142 American soldiers who died in foreign lands during the World War and who have been brought home to rest. This work was done by the Graves Registration Service of the Army. With such fidelity has the G. R. S. carried out the delicate and difficult tasks that have fallen to it, and so zealous and careful has it been in the discharge of the smallest details, that it has become next to impossible to practice a deception upon a dead man if he is one of our fallen soldiers.

It is a tradition of our country that a soldier, or anyone who has been a soldier, shall never want for a place to rest when his span of life is spent, whether he falls in battle or whether he lives for generations after his service to the flag. In pursuit of this tradition there have been established ninety-one cantonments of the dead—national cemeteries. Eighty-two are in the United States, one in Mexico City and eight, newly established, in Europe. The oldest of these cemeteries is at St. Augustine, Florida, and contains the bodies of those who fell in the Florida Indian wars which closed in 1842. The cemetery at Mexico City holds the bodies of 750 officers and men, whereas 13,379 fell in our war with Mexico. Because of the nature of the campaigns and of the tropical climate burials had to be made on the spot, and most of the graves are now unmarked and unknown, as are those of many soldiers of the Revolution and of 1812.

(Continued on page 21)



America's eight overseas burial places are here indicated by the circles. Six of them are in France, one in Belgium, and one in England. They are the final and definitive mustering grounds of the A. E. F.'s dead

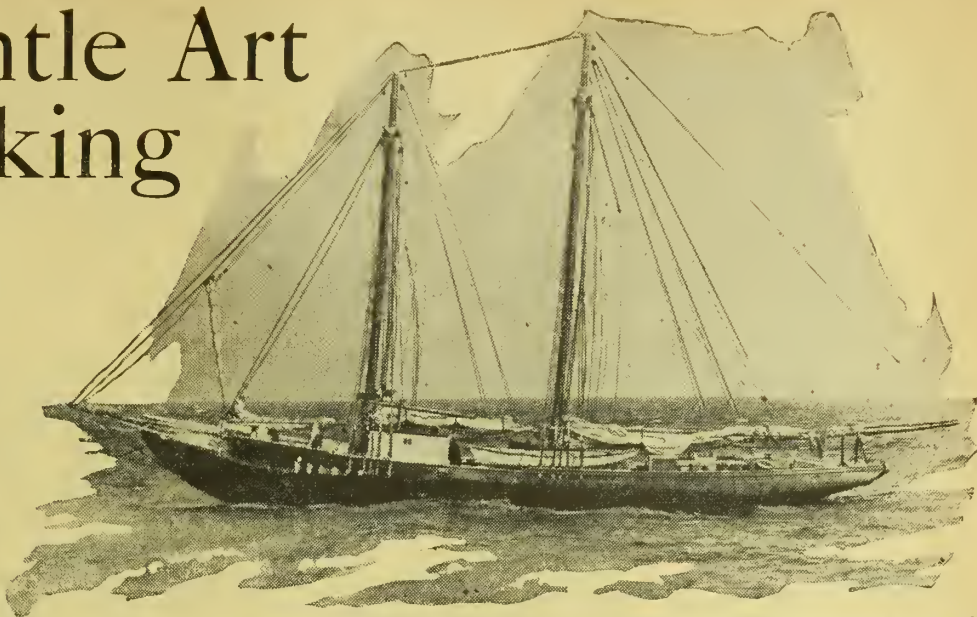
The Gentle Art of Hijacking

By Jack O'Donnell

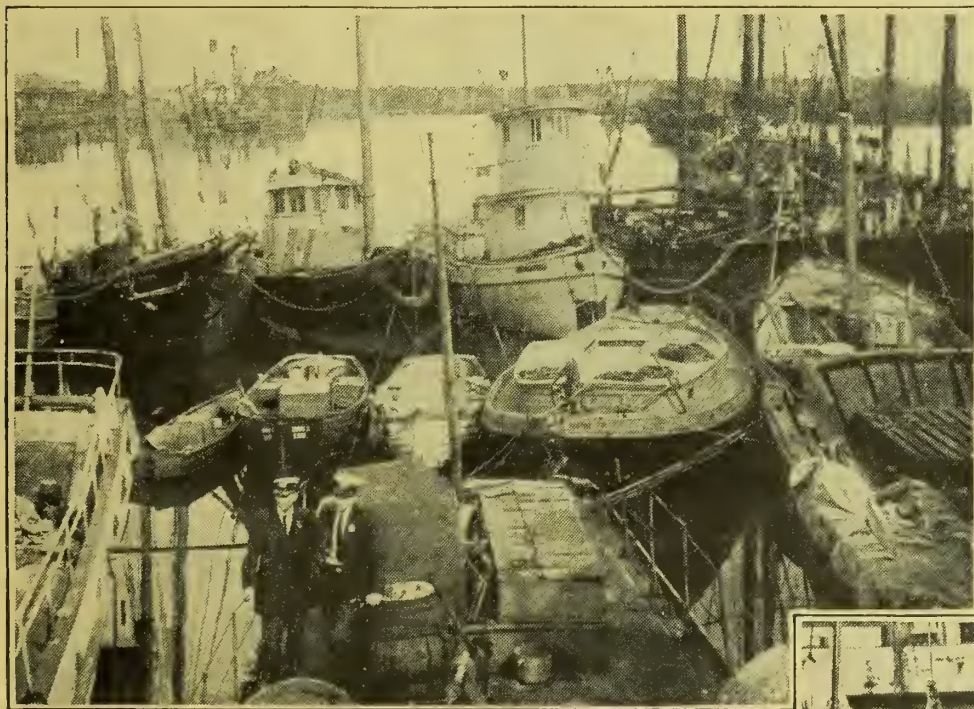
THERE is a reign of terror in America's underworld.

Gold and booze are the prizes over which the bootleggers and their deadliest enemies—the hijackers—are waging war in that shadowy land where Gun is king.

Death—sure, swift and violent—hovers over every big booze deal made in the underworld today. Keen-witted, furtive-eyed gangsters who heretofore have terrorized certain sections of almost every big city in the United States



When the sea-operating hijackers sight a low, rakish craft of this type they get out their shooting irons and prepare for action



are between two fires and must resort to the only law the underworld knows—gun law.

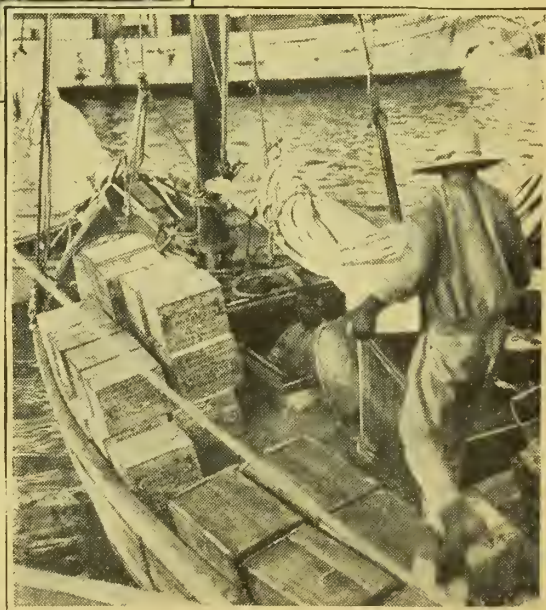
Hijacker is not a new name in the underworld. It is a name which was given to a band of hoboos who preyed on men who worked in the harvest fields of the Middle and the North West years ago—a band whose members hailed their prospective victims with "Hi, Jack, what time is it?" when the workers, with their pockets lined with gold, came out of the harvest fields and headed for the cities. The salutation was followed by a blow on the head, after which the

have turned their attention to, and their guns on, the rum barons and their satellites. They have discovered a new and much more profitable game—a game in which there are minimum risks and maximum profits. And they have dealt a smashing blow to the old theory that there is honor among thieves.

The rum barons are trembling. The death rate among them is mounting to amazing heights. Frantically they are looking for a way out. They have hired gunmen to protect them and the contraband in which they deal only to find that these gunmen give aid, comfort and information to the enemy. They cannot appeal to the forces of law and order, for they realize that booze has no rights and that the courts have little sympathy for a cheater who has been cheated by a cheater. They

Many liquor-carrying vessels have been looted by latter-day pirates. These craft, however, were victims of a different enemy—the United States Government. They are in No Drink Cove, Newark Bay, New Jersey

A wet cargo being stowed into a rum-carrier's hold at Nassau, Bahamas. If it was very valuable the hijacking fraternity may have met it off the Atlantic coast



harvester was relieved of his gold. Railroad detectives, engaged to rid the wheat belt of these bandits, named them hijackers to distinguish them from the gangs which made a business of robbing freight cars, train robbers, and ordinary hoboes.

When prohibition came and there was created a demand for somebody to supply illicit refreshments for the thirsty, a vast number of men and women stepped forth to supply the demand. They reaped tremendous profits. Boldly they waved fortunes in the faces of their less venturesome and more law-abiding friends, bought the police and other public officials and boasted of their new-found riches. But they overlooked the fact that the Volstead Act made booze a contraband article which was not protected by law.

When this news leaked down into the underworld a new species of hijacker sprang into being. He was recruited from the gangsters. These sharp-witted fellows saw in bootleggers legitimate prey with promise of big revenue.

In the early days of bootlegging the hijackers confined most of their activities to deals on land, holding up trucks, double-crossing big dealers in booze, sticking up agents of rum dealers before the former turned their money over to the bootleggers, or robbing the bootlegger immediately after the deal was made. But the most exciting and colorful work is done by the hijackers of the sea. For it is off the coasts of the United States that the big money is handled by bootleggers and rum carriers. And it is the sea that receives the human toll which bootleggers, rum smugglers and rum carriers pay for the hazardous work they do.

With the aid and under the guidance of a man of the underworld who knows all the inside workings of the hijacking game I have made a careful study of the methods employed by hijackers on land and sea. I have talked with hijackers who have made their pile and retired; I have ridden trucks armed with gunmen ready to defend their employer's goods, and I have flattened myself on the bottom of a rum smuggler's craft to escape the leaden pellets which we expected from a government craft which chased us.

Here is the story which Jimmy Shevlin (which isn't his name) told me of how he gave up bootlegging to become a hijacker. I don't present Jimmy as an example for the young of the land. Jimmy is a tough customer with an atrophied conscience and an intense desire to make money. Jimmy was a gangster when the Volstead Act was made the law of the land. He saw a chance to make quick money in the bootleg game. At the start he had \$1,200. His first job was to bring a truckload of booze from Canada. He got it through and cleaned up \$2,000 net. He made other deals with Cana-

dian smugglers and at the end of six months had \$15,000 cash.

"I would have had \$50,000," said Jimmy, "if I hadn't been hijacked several times. But in the long run my experiences with hijackers paid. I saw that those birds didn't take any more chance than the guy that handled the stuff. When a guy that is handling contraband stuff gets knocked off by a gang of hijackers he can't yell cop, can he? Nope! He just takes his medicine and keeps his trap closed. Well, there I was, with fifteen grand.

"Up to that time I had been doing

hate to part with every dime I've got in the world, but there's nothin' else to do, so I lay it down. In about ten minutes those guys cleaned up about \$60,000 in cash and then, just to make things better, they force the crew to load their own boat to the gunwales. Then they chase all of us to the other side of the rum carrier, shove my boat free and let her drift, get into their own and chug away in the darkness—first relieving all of us of our shooting irons. When they are out of sight some of the crew swim to my boat and bring her back.

"There I was, broke again, but while I stood on that deck I made up my mind to be a hijacker. I went back to New York and looked up some of the old gang. They gave me the laugh, of course, but agreed to get into the game with me. I still had my boat, which was pretty fast, so we didn't lose any time getting to work.

"One of the bunch had worked as a gunman for a big operator who's now doing time down in Atlanta for conspiring to violate the Volstead Act. This fellow tipped us off to a big deal which his other boss was going to pull a few nights later and we were on the job. We knew the ship his boss was going to deal with and we knew that the men that came for the booze would bring cash with them. We waited for 'em and when they hove in sight we went out and met them. We carried rifles and outnumbered them two to one. There wasn't any argument when we told 'em what we wanted. We took their dough—twenty-five grand—and their guns, disconnected their engine so they'd be delayed ten or fifteen minutes, and then beat it. Incidentally, the guy that gave us the tip was on

the boat we hijacked."

Within two weeks, Jimmy told me, he had retrieved the \$15,000 he had lost and inside of six months he had a bankroll that went into six figures.

One night early in April lifeguards at the Gay Head life-saving station on the Massachusetts coast heard sounds of a battle at sea. A heavy fog enveloped the coast that night and it was impossible to determine where the fight was being staged. Next morning, however, the lifeguards found that the steamer *John Dwight*, loaded with bottled ale, had been sunk. Subsequently eight bodies were washed ashore. One of these bodies had been burned and mutilated. It was identified as that of James Craven, brother of Thomas C. Craven of New York, recently arrested on charges of bootlegging and heading a gigantic bootleg organization. According to the Massachusetts State Police the *John Dwight* was owned by New York bootleggers. She was the victim, they say, of pirates who murdered the crew, scuttled the vessel and escaped with \$90,000 known to have been aboard the craft.

(Continued on page 24)



The secret distillers must work with extra care today. Around any corner the dreaded hijacker may lurk. The Chicago manufacturers who made the so-called Gordon Gin seen above sent their product to a nearby garage by subterranean tube

no business with the rum ships. But I decided that with any kind of luck I could turn that fifteen thousand into fifty thousand in a week. So I hire me a boat, make a deal with a fellow on land to buy three hundred and fifty cases off a ship laying off Atlantic City, and start out onto the deep blue bounding main.

"We get to the ship all right, and I'm about to hand over my fifteen grand to the skipper in exchange for the booze when another boat comes alongside. The guys in this boat hail us and the captain tells 'em to come aboard. While he's talkin' I put the dough back in my pocket. We get back to business again just as three of the newcomers hop over the rail. They don't waste no time but just pull three guns and tell us to line up against the rail. Two more of 'em come over the rail and they round up the small crew of the rum carrier and line them up alongside us.

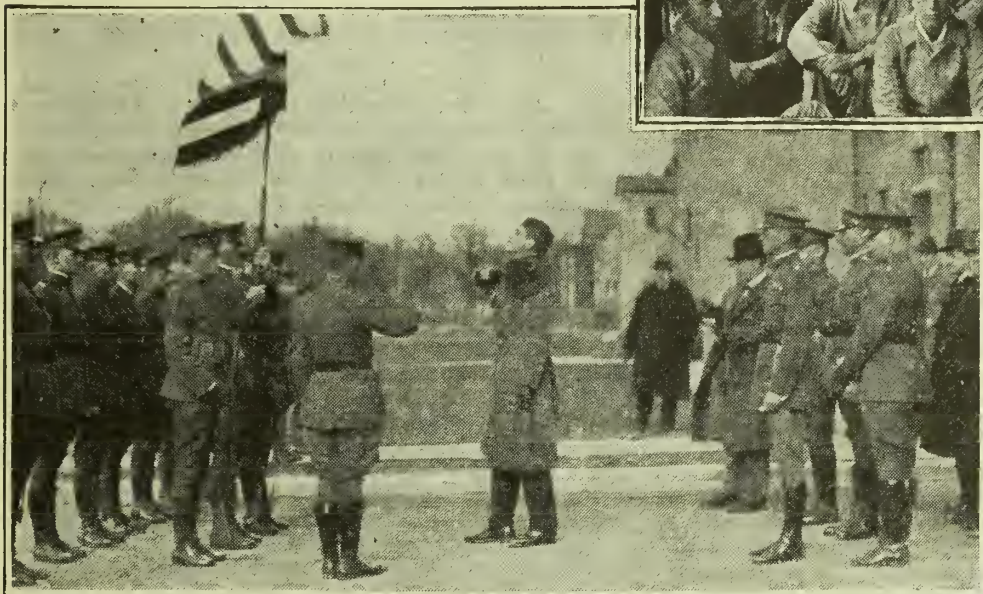
"The leader of the gang then tells us to shell out our cash. I look for a white alley, but these guys look like they mean business and I figure that if I make a bad move they'll plug me. I

Alvin Owsley, Legionnaire *at Large*

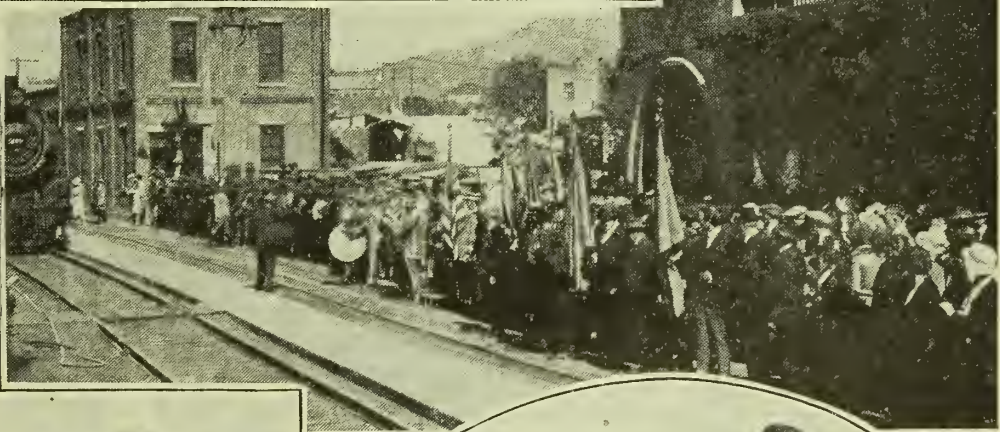


National Commander Owsley greets the bunch in the veterans Bureau Hospital at Mobile, Alabama. In his swings around the country, Mr. Owsley has carried the Legion's good will to disabled men in scores of hospitals

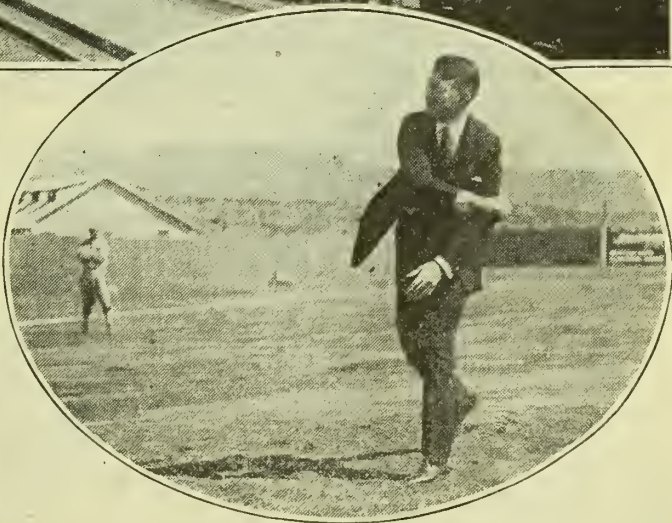
Saluting the colors he has just formally presented to Fort Sheridan (Illinois) Post



When the Legion's National Commander comes to town: The reception committee, band and Legionnaires of Prescott, Arizona, lined up at the station as Mr. Owsley's train pulls in. Ernest A. Love Post escorted the National Commander in a parade through the center of Prescott immediately after this photo was taken. Hundreds of other cities and towns have extended similar welcomes



The hand practiced in swinging the gavel proved able with the trowel when the National Commander laid the cornerstone of the Nebraska capitol at Lincoln. Many thousands attending the ceremonies heard Mr. Owsley deliver an address on the constructiveness of peace



History records that the baseball thrown by Commander Owsley to open the season at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, went over the plate. The camera has here played one of its tricks and made Mr. Owsley look very much like Past National Commander D'Olier

EDITORIAL



For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

Extremes Meet

THE killing of former Premier Stambulisky of Bulgaria while he was "trying to escape" following the recent political overturn in that country rounds out a full half dozen assassinations of high government officials that have occurred within two years. Hara of Japan, Erzberger and Rathenau of Germany, Narutowicz of Poland, Verovski of Russia—all these have been the victims of coolly plotted murder. With the exception of Verovski, who was a representative of the Soviet government, none of these statesmen could reasonably be called a radical according to the American conception of the term. They simply had the misfortune to live in countries where powerful influences regard the word democracy with something of the loathing which we bestow on the worst type of radicalism. These influences wanted these men out of the way, and they got them out of the way. The rabid reactionary is as baleful a figure as the rabid red—and has as few moral scruples.

A Constitution for the Flag

THE conference called by the Legion's National Americanism Commission in Washington last month to draft a clarified and simplified code of etiquette for the Flag of the United States performed a valuable service to the nation. In particular it settled two controversies of long standing concerning how to drape the colors, indoors or out, against a wall. By general agreement the colors, when hung horizontally, should have the starry field at the onlooker's upper left. But there has heretofore existed no general agreement on where the stars should be when the colors were hung vertically. Flag makers contended that the blue and white field should be at the onlooker's upper right. If it were not there, they argued, one would have to turn the flag over, inside out. "The flag has a front and a back," they said. "Don't display its back."

The flag conference has ruled that this fine distinction isn't worth bothering about—wisely, because the rule adopted works in the interests of simplification. The conference advises that when the flag is displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, "the union should be uppermost and at the flag's right; that is, to the observer's left."

Another ruling the committee made, also about a matter concerning which there has been sharp division of opinion, settles where the Stars and Stripes should be placed when displayed crossed with some other flag or standard. The national colors, declares the rule, should be on the observer's left, and the staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. In the past professional flag drapers and hall decorators (and artists, when they were drawing crossed flags in pictures) as often as not have placed the colors on the observer's right, contending that old custom backed them in the practice.

The conference also affirmed the sensible convention that the flag should not be festooned, tucked up, or hung

with a bow-tie effect. The flag is an artistic composition, with its proportions carefully specified, and no more lends itself to freak folds or outlandish draping than does a painting on canvas. Bunting may be so draped and folded, and bunting alone.

To settle these points constitutes a real public service. To set down in black and white a dozen other useful rules which the civilian can consult when he is in doubt concerning flag etiquette should also win the conference much genuine gratitude.

Why Let Everyone Get Ahead of Us?

A FEW weeks ago two American flyers completed the first non-stop air journey from coast to coast. A short time afterward an airplane was driven from Houston, Texas, to the Canadian border without once landing en route. About the same time the world was introduced to Georges Barbot and his tiny 600-pound monoplane which, at a cost of about one cent a mile, successfully carried its owner twice across the English Channel. Bury, another Frenchman, recently smashed the world's altitude record for machines carrying a 550-pound cargo by climbing to a height of 27,067 feet. The early part of this month Pescara, who also belongs to France, proved that the helicopter is making progress by traveling 397 feet in a mechanism which moves vertically. Within a few hours of this event American flyers, contesting at San Diego, established no less than seventeen world's records.

The list of recent accomplishments in the air might be extended almost indefinitely. In his articles on commercial aviation which have appeared in the Weekly Samuel Taylor Moore has called attention to a number, and one has only to read the newspapers to find other examples of feats which yesterday would have been regarded as impossible.

Foreign nations appear to realize that without a powerful air force it will henceforward be well-nigh impossible to crush an opponent. Italy knows it. Japan knows it. Certainly France knows it; the French air war fleet is by all odds the strongest in the world. It is extremely large, perfectly equipped, superlatively well manned, splendidly backed by the government. And France is not neglecting her commercial aviation, which is flourishing. Should she again go to war, every merchant air craft within her borders could be metamorphosed into a machine capable of operating in some capacity against an enemy. And the pilots of those planes would be in uniform, ready for action, before their planes were ready.

This country should, like France, possess a large reserve of capable pilots and up-to-the-minute aircraft available for instant conversion to military uses should there ever be need for them. The easiest, most practicable method of forming such a reserve is to develop and actively support our merchant air marine. Prosperity in the aircraft industry means factories and equipment available for the gigantic production required by modern warfare. Air inertia means a repetition of our lamentable aerial misadventures in the World War. We should encourage our flyers in every possible way. Some day we may need them—badly.

Tear Gas

The general and indiscriminate distribution of a cash bonus is not justifiable. It would tend to lessen the inspiration and debase the motive of national service. It would be a positive harm to many individuals and at this critical time would dangerously overstrain our heavily burdened economic structure.—From the tentative platform recently drawn up by the Platform Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The prevalence of divorce in the United States appears to indicate that a good many people decide to marry and live scrappily ever after.

Doubtless the official anthem of the Ku Klux Klan is "K-K-K-Katy."

Will They Drive Us to This?

By Wallgren

HAIRCUT
\$ 1.00

AGAIN THERE
IS THE RUMOR
- OR THE
THREAT -
OF THE DOLLAR
HAIRCUT.
MEN CANNOT
CUT THEIR HAIR
AS EASILY AS
THEY CAN SHAVE
THEMSELVES - (

BUT—

YEZ. SIR.
HAIRCUT
HE'S NOW
ONE
DOLLAR!!

VERY WELL, IF THATS THE
CASE I EXPECT YOU TO CUT
EACH AND EVERY HAIR
SEPARATELY AND INDIVIDUALLY
- DONT TRY TO CHEAT ME BY
CUTTING THEM COLLECTIVELY
OR IN BUNCHES- I KNOW MY
RIGHTS!!

THE ONLY DRAWBACK
IS THAT WE'LL ALL BE
MISTAKEN FOR
POETS UNTIL FOLKS
GET USED TO IT"

THEY CAN LET IT GROW -
TIME WAS WHEN LONG LOCKS
FOR MEN WERE IN FASHION -
WHY NOT AGAIN - ?

THIS IS WHAT I CALL
A SENSIBLE STYLE -
EVERYONE ADMIRES MY
LUXURIANT CROP OF HAIR!

I DON'T LOOK SO BAD
WITH MY HAT ON AT
THAT- I USED TO LOOK
LIKE THE NO. 10 BALL
WITH IT OFF !!

THE BALD HEADED BRETHREN WILL HAVE
THEIR INNINGS AT LAST - IMAGINE THE PRIDE
AND CARE THEY WOULD LAVISH ON THIS NEW
HIRSUTE ADORNMENT- WHICH ONLY CONVENTION FORBIDS

KEEP YOUR
HEAD STILL IF YOU
WANT ME TO CUT
YOUR HAIR "

ARE YOU
SURE YOU'VE
GOT THE
BOWL ON
STRAIGHT
DEAR !?

NOT SO
BAD, MOM-
NOT SO
BAD !!

NATURAL
CURLS

MY WIFE THINKS
I LOOK LIKE PATRICK
HENRY THIS WAY "

← AND HE'S GOT IDEAS
LIKE HIM TOO

FINE STYLE
FOR TENNIS

SOME STYLES WE MAY EXPECT TO SEE WHEN THE BOYCOTT ONCE GETS IN MOTION
- THE IDEA OF COURSE, BEING TO DRESS YOUR OWN HAIR WITHOUT THE AID OF A BARBER

THEY CAN ENLIST THE SERVICES OF THE
OLD SOUP BOWL AND MOTHER AGAIN -

I ALWAYS DID ADMIRE
BOBBED HAIR "

I USED TO GET IT CUT ONCE A YEAR- BUT NOW I CANT GO AT ALL!

AN INCH OR SO LONGER
WOULDN'T WORRY THE
MALE FLAPPERS - AND
THE BARBERS WOULD
NEVER MISS THEM -

BUT- THE POOR
MUSICIANS AND POETS
WOULD GO FRANTIC
IN DESPAIR-

FOR HEVINGS SAKE
AREN'T YOU THRU
WITH THAT CURLING
IRON YET? I COULD
HAVE HAD MY HAIR
CURLED A DOZEN
TIMES "

DONT WORRY - I
KNOW IT " I'M
GOING TO HAVE
A PERMANENT
WAVE PUT IN
TOMORROW "

THE MEN
WILL TAKE
LONGER TO
FIX THEIR
HAIR THAN
THE LADIES -
HAVING HAD LESS EXPERIENCE -

AND RATHER THAN LISTEN TO THE IMPORTUNITIES
OF THE BARBER REGARDING THE NEED OF A HAIRCUT,
WHILE BEING SHAVED SOME MEN WILL AVOID
THEM ALTOGETHER AND RAISE BEARDS TOO

THEY CANT SCARE ME
WITH NO BEAN BALL
NOW !!

NO MORE TIN EARS
FOR THIS BABY "

← EAD?
PUFFS

BALL PLAYERS AND PUGS COULD PROTECT THEIR HEADS BY PUTTING THEIR HAIR UP IN PUFFS

MY
TAILOR!!?

PERFECT!!

PROFESSIONAL
LONG-HAIRS
WOULD BE
HORRIFIED TO
FIND THEMSELVES
IN STYLE.

OUTRAGEOUS
WHAT IS TO
DISTINGUISH
US FROM
THE REST
OF THE
COMMON
HERD NOW!![?]
I'LL CUT
MINE OFF
JUST FOR
SPITE "

-AND HOW CONVENIENT IT WOULD BE AS
A DISGUISE TO ESCAPE CREDITORS -

THE FLAG: HOW TO DISPLAY IT HOW TO RESPECT IT

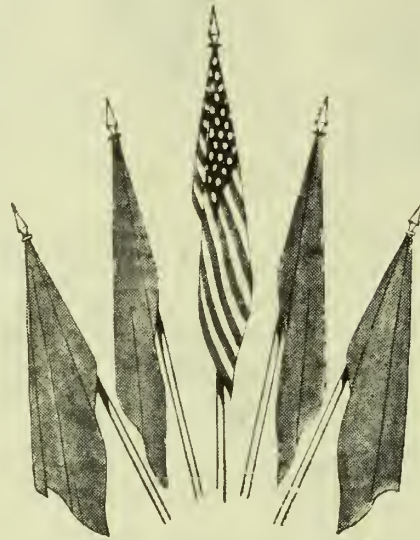
ON Flag Day, June 14th, representatives of 68 organizations met in Washington for a conference, called by and conducted under the auspices of The American Legion, to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette. The code drafted by that conference is printed on this and the following pages, together with diagrams illustrating most of the rules. While the rules adopted by the conference have no official government sanction, nevertheless they represent the authoritative opinion of the principal patriotic

bodies of the United States and of Army and Navy experts, and are binding on all of the organizations which took part in the gathering. The conference constituted itself a permanent body, so that modifications in the rules can be made if this proves desirable. The rules as given below are from the final corrected draft of the code as brought out of the conference. Legion posts will find the rules and diagrams worth calling to the notice of school pupils and citizens generally.

THERE are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm, and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

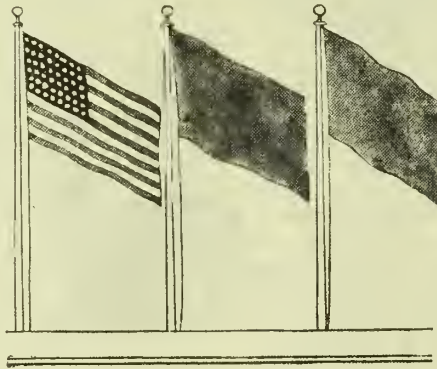
1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasion. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i.e., the Flag's



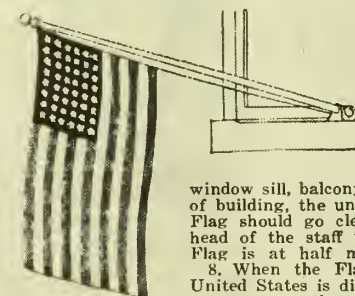
should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of



approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

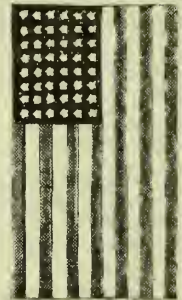
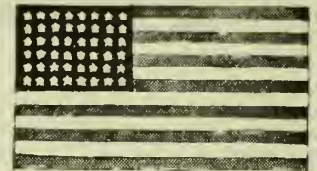
7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the



window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.

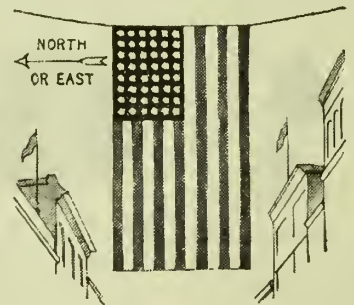
8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed

either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i.e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and

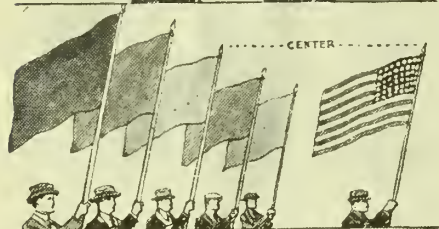


red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west

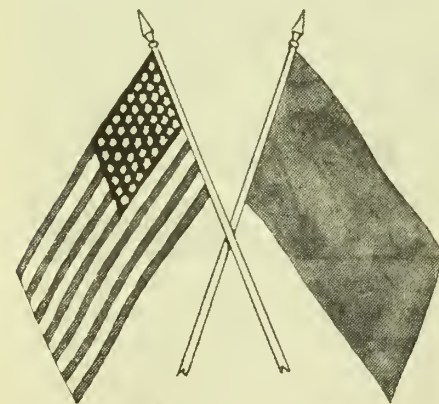


street or to the east in a north-and-south street. 10. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of



own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United



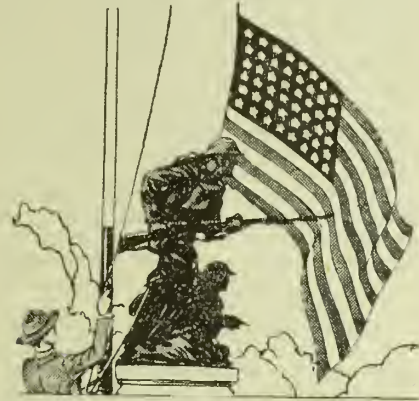
States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. (See diagram, top next column.)

5. When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag

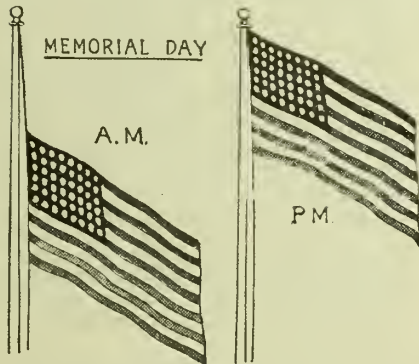
the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave



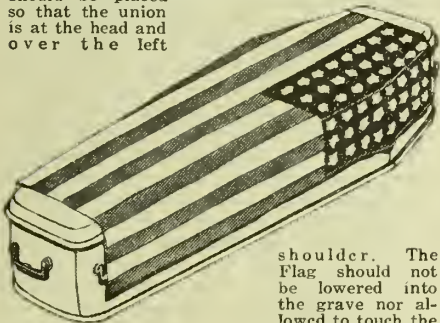
out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half staff, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On



Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left

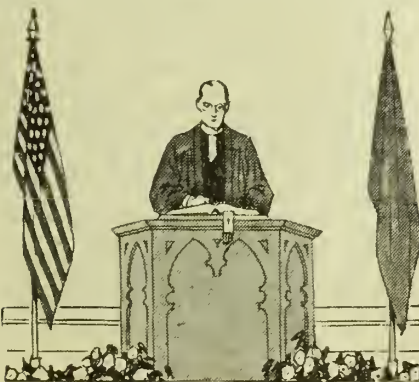


FOOT

shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried

feet first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The

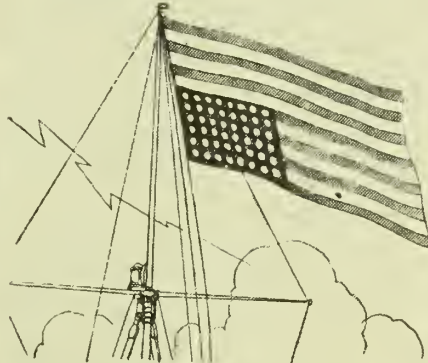


service flag, the state flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other flags on his left.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.

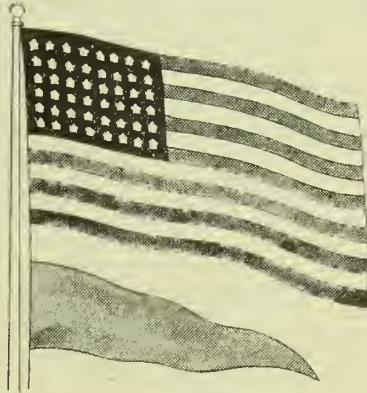
CAUTIONS

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States.
2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or anything. The regimental color, state flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.
3. Do not display the Flag of the United States



with the union down except as a signal of distress.

4. Do not place any other flag or pennant



above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

5. Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.
6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.
7. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.



How to Salute the Flag and the National Anthem

8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

9. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

12. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.

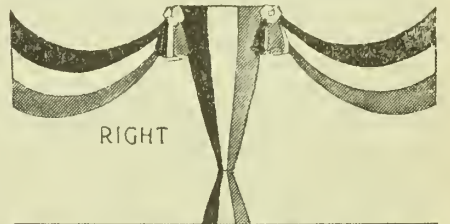
13. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

14. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag of the United States is flying.

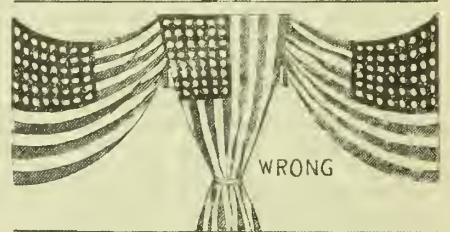
15. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

PROPER USE OF BUNTING

BUNTING of the national colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration



RIGHT



WRONG

in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

DURING the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.

A New Code for Old Glory: The Work of the Washington Flag Conference

SCHOOL is out and the boys are playing baseball on the sand-lots of Jersey City, New Jersey, but Max Davis, aged sixteen, is missing from the lineups. Max's right arm is in a sling. Three fingers are gone from that hand. Max will never play much baseball again.

The passing of Max's diamond days was attended by "conduct and sacrifice" which, in the words of a formal resolution, "have brought him into American manhood before he has reached the age of citizenship."

The particulars are these. Just after Memorial Day Max was returning home from school when he saw a flag suspended from a line stretched across the street from one tree to another. One end of the line had worked loose and the flag hung low, almost trailing in the dust. An automobile was approaching, the driver apparently heedless of the fact that the flag was about to be carried under the wheels of his car. Max sprang into one of the trees, seized the rope from which the flag was suspended and began to haul it in so the car would not touch the colors. He was not quick enough. The car caught the rope. Max was wrenched from his perch and thrown to the pavement. The rope snapped taut and tore three fingers from the boy's hand, which is the price Max Davis paid while trying to prevent a desecration of the Stars and Stripes.

The impulse which prompted the act of this schoolboy—a spirit of reverence and devotion to the symbol of our country—is the spirit which a fortnight later was to bring forth an authentic code of flag etiquette and usage for the guidance of American civilians. A conference for this purpose assembled in Washington on Flag Day, June 14th, under the auspices of The American Legion. It was opened by the President of the United States, and representatives of sixty-eight patriotic organizations and of the Army and Navy attended. In two days the code was completed, but before they adjourned, the conferees by unanimous action adopted a resolution expressing "deep honor and regard" for the act of Max Davis.

The delegates of sixty-eight organizations who met at the call of the Legion in Memorial Continental Hall, the home of the Daughters of the American Revolution, represented five million persons. The conference was organized by Garland W. Powell, director of the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, who presided at the sessions. The code evolved comprises fifteen simple articles concerning the usage and display of the national colors, and in an endeavor to make these articles clearer a set of fifteen don'ts, or things not to do with the flag, was promulgated. Regulations were adopted defining a form of salute for civilians when the flag is carried by in procession, and States were asked to adopt uniform legislation requiring the display of the flag in and over schools and over all other public buildings, parks and playgrounds. At the suggestion of the President the conference urged that the words as well as the air, of "The Star Spangled Banner" be learned.

When the President left his duties at the White House to take part in the simple ceremonies which started the conference on its labors, he found gathered in the D. A. R. hall no very great throng of people. Comparatively there was just a handful of earnest workers, with a gallery

FLAG LEGISLATION

The Washington conference recommended the following provisions governing the National Flag for adoption by State Legislatures:

Setting apart June 14th as Flag Day by proclamation of the governor.

Display of the flag on the main administration building of every public institution.

Provision of a flag and flagstaff for every schoolhouse and display of the flag by every school on school days.

Display of the flag in every polling place.

Prohibition of the use of the flag as a receptacle and as advertising.

Provision of a fitting penalty for public mutilation, abuse or desecration of the flag.

of perhaps three hundred spectators. It was not so large an audience as the President usually is called upon to address, but it is just such occasions that find the President at his best. In this case Mr. Harding hardly regarded those present as an audience at all, but rather a company of friends and co-workers. He spoke informally—almost intimately—and his words made an impression which no set oration could have hoped to achieve.

He told of the thrill it had always given him to raise his hand in salute to the flag of his country.

"And I would like to say to you," he added, "that every salutation makes my consecration to the country and to the flag a little more secure. . . . I hope you will succeed in forming a code that will be welcomed by all Americans and that every patriotic and educational society in the republic will commit itself to the endorsement and observance and purposes of that code."

"I wish you would go a little further while you are doing it—and I hope I am not asking too much of you. Don't you think we ought to insist upon America being able to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner'? I have noted audiences singing our national anthem—that is not the way to put it—I have noted them trying to sing the national anthem, but all except about two

percent were mumbling the words, pretending to sing."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, later told the conference that reverence to the flag would mean reverence and devotion to the country. Dwight Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, predicted that the work of the conference would strengthen the popular faith in our institutions of government and prove confounding to those destructive elements of radicalism who would tear those institutions down. Samuel Gompers, veteran leader of labor, gave assurance in advance of the observance of the flag code by the nation's millions of toilers, and he pledged that this observance would be no empty sign, but would represent labor's fidelity to the ideals of the nation.

In this atmosphere of patriotic homage and devotion the delegates pursued their deliberations. A representative code committee was named to crystallize the sentiment of the main body into concise regulations. This committee met after the brief opening formalities were over and remained in session almost constantly for two days, receiving suggestions from the floor of the conference and reporting back, step by step, until the code and recommendations as completed carried full approval.

The code and the recommendations are based on the regulations of the Army and the Navy and certain fundamentals of heraldry. The principal thing to remember when displaying the flag is that the union—the stars set in the field of blue—is the honor point. The right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and place of honor. The flag is always carried on the right of troops or of a procession of any character. When stationary its place is always at the place of honor—the right—meaning the flag's own right, which often is the spectators' left.

There was some question as to whether the flag should ever be displayed from a staff projected horizontally, which brings the stripes in a vertical position. It was contended by some that the legal description of the flag sets forth that the thirteen stripes are "horizontal stripes," and when turned vertically they do not, technically, constitute a flag. This was passed over, however, and it was provided that when the flag is so displayed the union always shall be to the right—the flag's right. When the flag is suspended vertically so that both sides are visible, as when hung in the middle of a street, the union shall be displayed to the north or to the east.

The conference declared adversely on a proposal to alter the proportions of the flag. This change was suggested recently by the National Fine Arts Commission, which contended that the flag is too long for its width.

The flag conference voted to maintain a permanent organization, and will probably assemble next Flag Day. The following committee drew up the flag code: Gridley Adams, chairman during first of four committee conferences; John L. Riley, The American Legion, Department of New York, vice-chairman and acting chairman during remaining three committee conferences and for remainder of main conference; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general, D. A. R.; O. C. Luxford, S. A. R.; Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. A.; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, The American Legion, Department of Ohio; E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts of America; Henry Osgood Holland, National Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, president general, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. N.



The flag here shown is in the proportions voted by the Washington conference. Counting the hoist (width) as one, other measurements should be in the following ratio: Fly (length), 1.9; hoist of union, 7/13; fly of union, .76; width of each stripe, 1/13; width of each star, .0616.

Another Quarter Million Acres Thrown Open to Ex-Service Homesteaders

THE Government is opening to homestead entry another quarter of a million acres of land at which World War veterans have first pick. This land is located in seven Western States, and will be formally released as soon as arrangements can be completed by local land offices. Veterans only may file for the first ninety-one days after the opening. After that the public may come in. Local land offices will furnish information about opening dates and particulars about the land. The tracts are situated as follows:

CALIFORNIA: 3,800 acres in Fresno County, near Riverdale, described as mountainous and broken with scattering timber and undergrowth. For information address land office at Sacramento.

COLORADO: 33,000 acres in Montezuma County, near Durango, described as mountainous and rolling with fair growth of grass. Address land offices at Glenwood Springs and Durango.

IDAHO: 64,500 acres in Power County, near American Falls, described as rolling and covered with a good growth of bunch grass. Address land office at Hailey.

MONTANA: 37,500 acres in Phillips County, near Landusky, and in Fergus County, near Winifred. Address land offices at Lewistown and Havre. Approximately 19,800 acres in Teton County, near Gilman and Blackleaf. Address land offices at Helena and Great Falls. All of this land in Montana is described as mountainous, rolling, broken and well adapted to grazing.

NEW MEXICO: 2,600 acres, open July 5. Grazing land. Address land office, Roswell.

UTAH: 44,000 acres in Emery County, near Ferron; in Wayne County, near Torrey; in Malden County, near Clear Lake; in Kane County, near Mount Carmel. Address land office at Salt Lake City. These tracts are described as mountainous and broken benches with scrub timber and undergrowth.

WYOMING: 59,000 acres in Carbon County, near Savery, and in Hot Springs County, near Thermopolis. Address land offices at Cheyenne and Buffalo. Described as mountainous and rolling with some timber and some growth of native grasses.

In addition approximately 21,000 acres of land in Emery County near the town of Woodside in Utah will be thrown open to entry after the State has made such selection from these tracts as cover public land grants made to it. This land is described as mountainous and broken benches with scrub timber and undergrowth. It is under the jurisdiction of the Salt Lake City land office.

Homestead Facts from Wyoming

DEPARTMENT Adjutant W. J. Wehrli of Wyoming has something to add to the reports from men who have taken up government land which were published in the last issue of the Weekly. This information is not given with a view to discouraging prospective homesteaders but in order that they may be fully advised of conditions before going ahead. An extract from a letter Wehrli wrote to the National Adjutant follows:

Several of the Legionnaires who have land claims in the vicinity of Powell and in the Shoshoni project have called my attention to the fact that approximately fifty percent of the ex-service men who have taken these units have been compelled to abandon them because of lack of financial backing. You are probably familiar with the land drawings in the West at which great numbers of ex-service men congregate for the purpose of drawing units, a large percentage of whom do not have any financial backing and do not have any foundation of experience in farming.

The result in this State has been disastrous. Two years ago this fall approximately three thousand ex-service men gathered at Torrington, Wyoming, to take their chance on about two hundred units. Many of these boys were entirely without funds and could not get out of town when the drawing was over. Fifty percent

of those who secured units have been unable to retain the land because of bad conditions in agriculture, because of lack of experience and because of lack of capital.

Having these facts in mind, it seems that the Legion should make some concerted effort to fully advise ex-service men who believe they want some of these units as to just what their chances of success are and as to what amount of capital and experience they should have before embarking on such a project.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

THE fourth annual reunion of the Blue Ridge men will be held at Norfolk, Virginia, August 27th to September 1st, according to an announcement from the secretary of the 80th Division Veterans' Association. The 80th had a varied career overseas, as certain units of the division saw action with the British and the French; and the division as a whole was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive at three different times. Full particulars of the reunion plans may be secured from Henry R. Curry, 916 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Other reunions of which advices have been received follow:

42D DIVISION—Dates of fifth annual reunion at Indianapolis changed from July 14-16 to July 13-15. Address Paul W. Fechtman, Indiana Trust Co., Indianapolis.

313TH M. G. BN.—Third annual reunion, Erie, Pa., Aug. 18. Address Russell H. Duncome, Box 55, Waterford, Pa.

110TH INF., 28TH DIV.—Reunion, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 14. All former members of the 110th and also members of the old 10th Regiment which served in the Philippines are invited. Address Edward Martin, Hq. 55th Inf. Brig., P. N. G., Washington, Pa.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

LEGION LIBRARY

Book Service

WHY, how, when, where and by whom was The American Legion organized? Answers to all of these questions, together with the story of the early struggles of the Legion and its progress up through the 1922 National Convention, are included in **A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION**, written by Marquis James, who has been closely connected with the organization in various capacities since the Paris caucus. This book of 320 pages, carefully indexed and with 32 illustrations, may be obtained from the Book Service. Price: \$2.50.

Other books dealing with various phases of the World War which are also available through the Legion Library follow (a list of outfit histories and pictorial histories appeared in other issues of the Weekly):

The overseas issues of **THE STARS AND STRIPES** bound in one volume. All 71 issues of the A. E. F.'s official newspaper from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when it was discontinued. A reprint brimful of the official reports, the jokes, the poetry, the cartoons, and all the varied life of the A. E. F. in France. Art leather binding. 568 pages, 18x24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Reproductions in color of forty paintings by J. F.

Boucher, official painter to the French Armies. Pictures are mounted on stiff gray paper, and are suitable for framing as club-room decorations. Pictures of Foch, Pershing, other Allied leaders and American troop activities overseas. 11x14 inches. Price: \$3.25.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The story of the United States Navy in the World War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. An unembellished, accurate account of the accomplishments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions at Cantigny and Château-Thierry and in the Marne-to-the-Vesle fighting. Maps. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

OUR 110 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops from Cantigny to the Armistice. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Four Hundred Scholarships Available for Veterans

FOUR hundred scholarships in colleges and specialized educational institutions will be given free to service men and women of the World War under the will of La Verne Noyes, a Chicago manufacturer. Thirty scholarships will be awarded to nurses who served in the Nurse Corps of the Army or Navy. Of these, twenty scholarships are at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York City; five at the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee; and five at the University of California (Berkeley).

The allotment of 100 scholarships to Northwestern University and forty to Lewis Institute of Chicago was announced early in the spring. Other scholarships made available are as follows:

Knox, Galesburg, Ill., 20; James Milliken, Decatur, Ill., 20; Coe, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 20; Beloit, Beloit, Wis., 10; Grinnell, Grinnell, Ia., 15; Illinois, Jacksonville, Ill., 5; Lake Forest, Lake Forest, Ill., 15; Wheaton, Wheaton, Ill., 15; Carthage, Carthage, Ill., 5; Eureka, Eureka, Ill., 5; Northwestern, Naperville, Ill., 15; Shurtleff, Upper Alton, Ill., 5; Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington, Ill., 5; Wooster, Wooster, O., 10; Cornell, Mt. Vernon, Ia., 10; Blackburn, Carlinville, Ill., 10; Dennison, Granville, O., 10.

Service men and women interested in these scholarships have been advised to make applications to the colleges direct.

The Weekly's Fourth of July Cover Contest

FOREST A. MCGINN, second-prize winner in the second Fourth of July American Legion Weekly Cover Contest, open to Federal vocational training students at the Society of Illustrators School for Disabled Soldiers in New York City, served through the war as a private of Marines—47th Company, Fifth Regiment, Second Division. He was wounded September 15, 1918, in the St. Mihiel drive when a piece of high-explosive shell struck him in the elbow, resulting, the doctors said, in a "compound fracture of the radius ulna and humerus." "In other words," declares Mr. McGinn, "I lost my funny bone—that's why I had to quit comic cartooning."

First prize in this year's contest was awarded by the judges to Rudolph A. Bianconcini, whose winning design was reproduced on the cover of last week's issue of the Weekly.

Real Jobs for Vocational Trainees, Real Beds for Hospitalized Veterans

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25TH.

THE end of an after-the-war problem is in sight. It is that of vocational training—the re-education of the disabled whose wounds and afflictions robbed them of their old means of livelihood. Vocational training has been messed and mauled about in company with nearly everything else that has had to do with the relief of the disabled. But the skies are clearing and the end is in sight—the end not only of the difficulties, the neglect and the mistakes that have attended efforts to solve this problem, but of the problem itself.

More than 35,000 men have been graduated from training centers as rehabilitated. Of these the Veterans Bureau claims that all but about 1,100 are in employment, and that statistical studies made in 20,000 individual cases disclose that on the average they are earning twenty-five percent more in their new vocations than they earned before the war and before they were disabled. Considering that most of the men are only starting in their new callings, and like all people just out of school are starting at the bottom of the ladder, this increase of earning power is significant.

Men are graduating at the rate of about 2,000 a month. There are still about 88,000 men in training, as compared with 110,000 a year ago. Men are still entering training for the first time—men whose disabilities have been too severe to admit of earlier training, or whose disabilities have recurred or unexpectedly grown so serious as to render training essential. But despite these increases it is certain that the total of trainees will diminish rapidly. It is estimated that a year from now it will have been reduced to between 55,000 and 60,000, and that in 1926 virtually all trainees will have been graduated and the ledger closed.

Despite the unfortunate start of this enterprise, a successful liquidation of the training program seems assured. Just now the Veterans Bureau has in full swing a drive to obtain the best possible results from this training by placing the graduates in preferred employment. The work was initiated under the personal supervision of Director Hines, who early in May wrote a string of letters to large employers of labor. These paragraphs appeared in all of them:

The Government calls upon industry to take these men into employment and to do the part of good citizenship in helping the country as a whole to do its full share in standing back of the men who "offered their all" for their country's welfare.

Most European countries imposed upon industry definite obligations in regard to the employment of their ex-service men, especially the disabled ones. . . .

Many of the beneficiaries of the United States Veterans Bureau have been in training over three years and are rapidly approaching the point where the bureau feels that they should be placed in permanent employment. I am writing to ask if it will be possible for your corporation, in its large turnover of personnel each year, to utilize a certain number of these men and in that way aid the bureau to assist them to again stand on their own feet.

Mind you, the bureau has no desire to place with any corporation men who are not efficient and able to perform good work. Will you please write me frankly your views on the foregoing?

General Hines's pointed inquiries have brought in a flood of responses, and if

the promises of a score of the great business and industrial executives of the country mean anything, our disabled are going to be well cared for in the job line—and jobs are the object of all training.

These sentences are taken from some of the responses Director Hines received:

SEARS ROEBUCK & Co.—Our company will do all in its power to place as many of these graduates as possible even at some sacrifice of efficiency. We consider it not only a duty but a privilege. Simple justice demands that these men be given the preference even at some inconvenience to employers.

DOEHLER DIE-CASTING Co.—We will consider it a privilege to help you to the limit.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER Co.—This company has been co-operating very closely with the Veterans' Bureau and has given employment wherever possible to men who are capable of doing the work.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will give sympathetic consideration to any applications that may be received.

BETHLEHEM STEEL Co.—We appreciate the importance of employment for ex-soldiers who were handicapped by their service. We shall indeed be glad to co-operate with you in endeavoring to utilize as many of these men as possible.

NASH MOTORS Co.—We are and have been willing to do everything we can.

ARMOUR & Co.—Undoubtedly we could find a place for some of the veterans. We would be only too glad to help these men.

B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER Co.—Be assured it is our desire to do our full share in aiding you in every way possible.

STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW JERSEY—We are in full sympathy with your request. We assure you of our desire to co-operate in giving employment to these disabled men.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—It has been our practice to employ ex-service men and we have co-operated with the local branch of the bureau. Every industrial organization should do its part toward the rehabilitation of these men. We will continue to take our share.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, answered by inviting General Hines to go to New York and talk the matter over personally. The director went and met not only the principal officials of the Steel Corporation but also the presidents of the various subsidiary companies which that gigantic industrial organization controls. These corporations employ tens of thousands of persons, representing every profession and trade one could name. General Hines presented the case of the vocational trainees, and the executives of the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries voted to give employment to as many men as possible. They requested General Hines to furnish them with a list, by vocations, of all men who would be available within the next few months. They have this list now. It embraces several thousand men. The Steel Corporation seems to mean business, and business with it is business on a big scale. The outcome will be worth noting.

The bureau is keeping in touch with all of the other large employers who replied favorably to the director's letter, and O. M. Clark, the new chief of the rehabilitation section, says the situation is most encouraging. Of the 1,100 graduated trainees without employment at present he says the bureau can be charged with responsibility in no more than 650 cases. The others, he says, have had jobs but through illness or disinclination on their part have quit work.

Mr. Clark believes that within a few weeks practically all trained men who are able and willing to work will be in employment, and he hopes thereafter to be able to place all men as soon as they complete their courses of instruction; and this he expects will be concluded during the year 1926.

The Work of a Generation

THE Veterans Bureau has other problems, however, which we of this generation will never see concluded; for example, hospitalization. This is something which may be said to be currently in hand or out of hand, but never concluded or settled, because it is not the work of one year or of ten, but of a generation.

To say, therefore, that the provision of satisfactory arrangements for the treatment and care of those who require it is in hand, is being fittingly done, is as much as ever may be said at any one time of the problem of hospitalization. In times past we know this work has never been in hand. It has been out of hand, badly out of hand, and the consequent suffering that has been visited on the afflicted has been a national shame which no apology can mitigate.

The efforts of The American Legion to alter this state of affairs are well known, and the Legion has made those persistent labors count. Throughout the past year the hospital situation has shown progressive improvement, and at this moment it is more nearly in hand than it has been at any time since the demobilization of the armies. Which is not to say that the ideal—the current ideal which will suffice for today, though not for tomorrow—has been attained, because it has not; but conditions are better than they have ever been before, and continued gains are certain.

The medical division of the Veterans Bureau, to which the hospitalization problem in toto is assigned, is in process of a drastic and thoroughgoing reorganization. The work is proceeding so smoothly, however, that a casual observer would scarcely be aware that anything was going on.

The men who are doing the reorganizing are Director Hines and Dr. L. B. Rogers, assistant director in charge of the medical division. In the course of the big shakeup during which a dozen executives of the bureau were caught by the outgoing tide last February, Rogers happened to be placed in charge of the medical division as a stop-gap. Rogers had been mixed up with the Government's efforts to solve the hospitalization problem since 1919. He had done about everything under the sun and he had a head full of ideas. He took hold of the medical division as though he intended to remain there for ten years. Hines became director. He confirmed the appointment of Rogers after a while, and Rogers continues on the job working out matters he began to plan when it looked as though he might not be running things for more than ten days.

Just what Hines and Rogers are up to in this connection can be put in a nutshell as follows: They are separating the clinical and the administrative functions of their hospital organization, and they are decentralizing authority.

That, I see, sounds pretty technical. Let's look at it this way: Here we have a great system of hospitals, scattered all over the country, employing 14,000 persons, caring for 25,200 patients and costing \$150,000,000 a year to add to and keep going. Well, the job of those hospitals is to cure sick men, and that is what the learned physicians call the clinical function of the

proposition. Now then, to create and keep the organization in shape to perform this clinical function requires an awful lot of labor, the performance of which is called the administrative function.

In times past these two functions have been badly confused and mixed up, and the result was that neither was properly discharged. Now they are being pried apart. The medical division is being reformed so that one set of people are engaged in the acquisition and distribution of supplies, etc., while another set, composed of doctors and nurses, are kept working at their trade of healing the sick.

The other step in the program, the decentralization of authority, should save a lot of money and improve the service which the hospitals and local clinics are supposed to render their patients. Every hospital has a commanding officer, but at present these C. O.'s have about as much authority as a lance corporal. They can't hire a doctor or a janitor without specific authorization from Washington, and it usually takes a couple of months to get this through. The result is that, to avoid being caught short-handed by an emergency, hospitals are usually over-manned. Last week Director Hines called to Washington all of his hospital commanding officers to discuss among other things the promulgation of a set of regulations whereby the men in charge of hospitals will actually run them and be responsible that they are run rightly. Now if something goes wrong in a hospital—and many things are going wrong all the time—the commanding officer can always pass the buck to Washington—and as likely as not that is where the fault lies.

This is a reform which Chairman Joe Sparks of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee has been working for for a long time. Another thing Sparks is after is a revision of the pay status of physicians on duty at Veterans Bureau hospitals, a measure with which Dr. Rogers is quite in accord. Dr. Rogers hopes eventually that the Bureau may have its own medical corps. At the present the bureau's medical personnel is composed of physicians engaged under the civil service or lent by the Public Health Service. The latter have fixed ratings which the bureau cannot alter. The result is that oftentimes in a bureau hospital a Public Health Service physician with the rating and pay of major or captain is serving under a doctor with the rating and pay of a first lieutenant. Commanding officers of hospitals sometimes draw less pay than their subordinates and are outranked several grades by men to whom they give orders. The effect on morale is obvious.

Hospitals New and To Be

THERE is still a shortage of government-owned hospital facilities in many sections of the country, though this will be overcome by the most part with the completion of the hospitals that are being constructed with the \$17,000,000 appropriation the Legion obtained early last year. The Legion has exerted constant pressure to forward this work, which is progressing reasonably satisfactorily. In August a new 300-bed hospital for mental cases is scheduled to be opened at Knoxville, Iowa, and in October a similar institution of 250 beds at American Lake, Washington, is expected to be ready. Before the first of the year the Veterans Bureau expects to occupy the new 500-bed tuberculosis hospital at Tupper Lake, New York, which is sorely needed, as well as a 436-bed hospital for neuropsychiatric patients which is being built



Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Bureau takes a look over the shoulder of C. A. Pennington, chief of the Insurance Division of the bureau, at the prize-winning poster selected from among a hundred submitted during a national competition among Veterans Bureau trainees who are studying to become commercial artists. It was drawn by Harry R. Wyrick of Chicago. The poster is a boost for government insurance. Director Hines is trying to put on a national campaign to call the attention of veteranism to this neglected opportunity to get the cheapest and best insurance in the world. A preliminary to this campaign was the poster contest, which, in addition to bringing out some class A talent, has provided the Veterans Bureau with a quantity of first class advertising for its wares

at Chillicothe, Ohio. Several other openings are counted on in 1924.

At present the two most neglected areas on the hospital map are the second and eighth hospitalization districts. In the second district, which comprises New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, 850 out of 1,275 tuberculous patients and 800 out of 1,260 mental patients are in contract institutions. In the eighth district, which takes in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, 360 out of 720 tuberculous men and 850 out of 1,300 mental cases are farmed out. The situation of tuberculous patients in the third district (Pennsylvania and Delaware) is unsatisfactory, there being no government tuberculosis hospital in this district.

Two things are being done to remedy the situation in these districts, and elsewhere where conditions are not satisfactory. The building program is being rushed, and Director Hines is considering the abolition of hospitalization district lines except for administrative purposes. This does not mean that sick men will be sent absurdly

great distances to hospitals. But at present these district lines are being taken too seriously, Hines thinks. He cites a case of an excellent tuberculosis hospital in Milwaukee in which there are vacant beds. He wanted to put some men from Minneapolis in there but the men objected because Minneapolis is just over the line in another district.

If these measures do not bring relief the only course is to construct more hospitals, and these cannot be authorized until Congress meets. Chairman Sparks has discussed this with Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, whose opposition to hospital construction has received widespread notice in times past. Dr. Sawyer told him if after other measures had been exhausted we still needed hospitals, he would help the Legion try to get them. Mr. Sparks thought this very gratifying, an adjective which, with reservations, may be applied to the whole hospital situation—certainly by comparison with what it was a year ago.

M. J.

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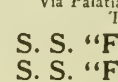
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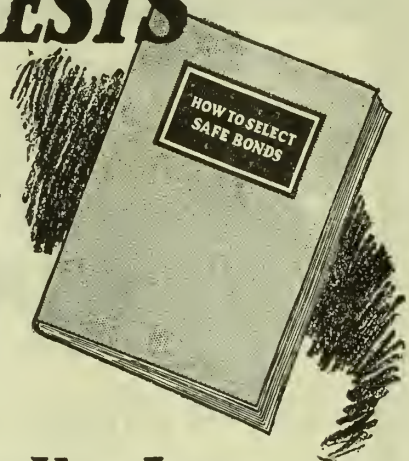
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Earnings and Dividends

By "FINANCE"

One of the great reasons why Americans who invest in stocks frequently lose their savings is that they try to get too much for their money. They think too much about the amount they will receive in dividends and too little about the safety of their principal. Many times, too, they fail to appreciate that safety of principal is directly affected by dividends, and that for their own good it may not be wise to have too large a percentage of earnings distributed among the shareholders.

The man who spends all he earns is a foolish man, as everyone will agree, and the corporation which does not save a portion of its earnings is also foolish. The management of every well run concern puts part of its profits back into the business for extensions and improvements of various kinds, or keeps these surplus earnings in liquid form against the day of need. Sometimes shareholders complain about this practice, arguing that the board of directors is holding back money which should be paid out as dividends. As a matter of fact, unless the directors did regularly set aside something as a surplus fund it is entirely possible that an emergency might arise which they could not meet and the whole business go to pieces. It will be remembered that once upon a time there was a goose which laid golden eggs, but the owners grew impatient because the eggs did not appear faster and they killed the goose. Then they had neither goose nor eggs. It seems to us that if the owners of the goose had taken an egg now and then and used the proceeds from its sale to buy the goose better food and more of it they might have increased the number of eggs laid, and possibly their size, and in the long run accomplished the results they were after.

When a portion of a company's earnings are reinvested in the business the directors' aim is to improve and increase the output. In the modern world of business every concern needs new money put into it constantly, and if it can get this money from its own operations instead of having to go out and borrow it, the company—and its stockholders—are that much better off.

We saw a letter recently from a stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation. He complained that a 5% dividend to the holders of the common stock was unjustifiably small, and that the directors of our largest industry had no right to keep "plowing in" earnings at the expense of the stockholders. In the first place he should remember that this policy has been one of the greatest factors in the growth and success of this gigantic enterprise, and that the surplus accumulated consists largely in buildings and equipment which have made earnings possible.

Too large a percentage of earnings paid out as dividends is a token of extravagance. The extravagant business and the extravagant man usually come to grief sooner or later, and prospective investors would do well to consider this point. If, as we firmly believe, safety is the prime requisite of an investment, the relation of dividends to earnings has an important bearing upon the value of the investment. And stockholders should not complain if a substantial proportion of earnings are set aside for improvements and additions, for such a course not only enhances the safety of the investment, but is an added safeguard for the continuance of dividends.



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From
One
Buddy
to
Another

Page 3
again next week. It certainly seems like a long time since the last one.
Remember how we used to plan to save money when we got back home? How's your plan coming?
I didn't get started as soon as I expected to, but for the past couple of years my small surplus has been buying Caldwell First Mortgage 7½ Bonds (they're about the best I've seen, and I can get them easily by mail). Clipping coupons is a great sport, and you'd be surprised how a little money invested now and then will pile up at 7½.
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Promoted

Young Willie Jones, who drove about
Our pretty lieutenant in time of war,
Was jealous of one Percy Stout,
Who drove the regimental car.

But Willie, now that he is back,
Has left poor Percy in the shade,
For he has made a wad of jack,
And General Hauling is his trade.

Equal to Emergencies

Private Bluffer was made an acting corporal (he told them he'd had "previous military experience") and the next day was drilling his seven victims when he saw the looney approaching. Here was his chance to show his stuff.

All went well until, in his enthusiasm, he gave them "Parade rest" and immediately followed this up with "Forward march." His men milled around, uncertain what to do. With the eye of the officer boring a hole in his back, it was up to Bluffer to do some quick thinking.

"Aha!" he bellowed to the unhappy squad. "I fooled you! It can't be done."

Terrible Handicap

"My record is known to everyone," roared the candidate for Congress.

"How unfortunate!" sympathized the man who wasn't going to vote for him anyway.

No Come Back

A young dentist had enlisted in the Navy and ran across an officer, a former patient, who had long owed him a bill in civilian life. Pay day was a long way off, so the ex-dentist ventured to suggest the outstanding matter.

Instead of offering to pay, the officer became insulted and threatened every punishment known to the U. S. N. on charges ranging from insubordination to treason.

"See here, sir," interrupted the former molar manipulator. "I only asked you a civil question. There's no need to gnash at me—and with my own teeth, too."

There's Many of Them

Bootlegger: "Shh! Be quiet a minute. I think I see a couple of slips."

Customer: "Slips? What's that?"

Bootlegger: "Prohibition guys. Haven't you ever heard that old gag about the cup and the lip?"

Sugar Time

"Well, I guess the sap will run today," idly remarked the farmer, slapping his boot with the horsewhip he had been plaiting.

"Now, father," protested his pretty daughter, "you just stop picking on Clarence."

Not Trained

"Did you ever notice," asked the lawyer in the Attorneys' Club, "what poor witnesses bachelors make on the stand?"

"Yes," replied the judge, "they don't answer questions unless they want to."

Follow the Book

Those who have studied that snappy little tome, the I. D. R., are familiar with the admonition to the seeker after knowledge:

"If in doubt as to the proper course to pursue, it is better to do any intelligent thing than to remain inactive."

It was a cold, rainy night in the advance area of the O. T. C. when the Jerries staged a little air raid by way of diversion. The embryo officers milled about in some con-

fusion and then gathered around their provisional commander for orders. He was nonplussed. For the enemy to pull off a raid after a man has only been on the job a day or so isn't playing the game. Finally the top kick, becoming desperate, demanded in a highly unmilitary manner:

"Say, what in sin's name are we going to do about this?"

"Shut up, will ya!" snapped the commander. "Shut up while I think. I want to do something intelligent and I can't think of a single damned intelligent thing to do."

Tattle Tale!

Saidee: "Why did you break your engagement with Larry so suddenly?"

Haidee: "He insulted me. Why, when I finally said yes to him and he took me in his arms, his heart was beating perfectly normally."

A Saving Style

She was trying to reason with the poor boob on the day the monthly bills came in.

"You see, I simply had to have all these new things. Everything's Egyptian now that they've dug up Tutankhamen, and—"

"Yeah?" growled the brute. "Well, all I gotta say is, I hope they dig up Adam next—that's all I gotta say."

Wot Ho, Mates! The Nets!

A newly married couple were standing on the main deck of an ocean liner gazing out to sea.

"Oh, Jack," she cried, suddenly bursting into tears, "I've just dropped my ring overboard!"

"There, there, dear, don't cry," he called, as he dashed away toward the bridge. "I'll have the captain stop the ship and get it back for you."

Evidently

First Farmer: "How does yer hired man like yer new radio, Josh?"

Second Farmer: "Fine. Only he mistakes everything he hears fer bedtime stories."

The Victor

Waiter: "Is the steak all right, sir?"

Diner: "I'll say it must be. It's got me beat."

Same Old Line

"My friends," orated the politician who was willing to do anything so long as he didn't have to go back to work, "at the end of my last term I had not a cent more than at its beginning."

"Easy come—easy go," murmured a voice from the background.

Tragedy

"I need a new uniform badly," said the private of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

"Sorry, but I can't do anything for you. You'll have to get along as best you can with your old one," replied the supply sergeant. "The movies have contracted for all the uniforms the factories make."

Fair Enough

An Irishman, bearing his pick, was coming up the street when he was accosted by a smartly attired young chap, who demanded:

"I say, Pat, can you tell me the way to Sixth and Main streets?"

"Ye have me mixed wid me brother. Sure, I'm Jerry, but come along wid me. Ye

can ax me brother Pat when we get there."
 "But, Jerry, I don't want to have to walk out of the way."
 "An' ye'll not be walkin' out of yer way. I'm to meet Pat at Sixt' an' Main streets."

Slightly Ambiguous

The rich relation had been narrating a harrowing experience.

"I hope I never live to see such a thing again," he exclaimed.

"I'm sure I hope not," returned the heir-at-law with deep feeling.

Changed and Forgotten

He: "This is the first time I have ever kissed a girl."

She: "You don't know that I'm the blonde who last year was the brunette you told the same thing to."

Hot Stuff!

"... and over steaming teacups they sat and gaily talked—"

I read that in a story once, you see; But how the dear things did it has got my thinker balked,

Unless they wore asbestos lingerie.

Ballad of Bookoo Francs

She used to wed him for better or worse, For woe or for happiness;

But now, with her eye on the gentleman's purse,
 She takes him for more or for less.

Philological Note

Why do we call it "the mother tongue"?

Such ignorance! Well, I'll excuse it: Because your sweet Mommer with tireless lung
 Has never let Popper dear use it.

It's There

New Yorker: "I suppose the citizens of your town have plenty of public spirit."

Middle West: "Well, you can get it if you know how, but I wouldn't go so far as to call it public."

The End of the Longest Trail

(Continued from page 4)

Of the 80,000 men in the World War who died overseas less than 1,700 have not been identified. Contrast this with the story our national cemeteries tell of those who fell in the Civil War. These burying grounds contain the graves of 170,162 known and 147,800 unknown Union soldiers. All of our unknowns, save one, lie with 30,000 comrades in the beautiful American cemeteries in Europe.

The Graves Registration Service was established in France in September of 1917, before a single American soldier had been in battle. Its chief was Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Charles C. Pierce, Chaplains Corps, whose assistant was Major Davis, who as a civilian still carries on in that capacity. Colonel Pierce directed the activities of the service until May of 1921, when he died in France.

Headquarters of the service was at Tours and field forces covered the A. E. F. At the time of the Armistice the personnel of the service numbered 450 officers and 18,000 men, who had had charge of burials on battlefields and elsewhere. When the fighting ceased our men lay in 2,400 burial plots scattered throughout allied Europe.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> 14 cuts for postal cards. (Circular No. 2.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Blotters printed for post notices. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stickers of the above cuts. | <input type="checkbox"/> Government postal cards printed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engraved letterheads with Legion and Auxiliary emblems in color. | <input type="checkbox"/> Line-cuts, half-tones, etc. |
| Other engraved work, also embossing. | <input type="checkbox"/> Prices for cartoons. |
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Men killed in battle lay almost where they had fallen. Then began the concentration into established cemeteries and the preliminary moves looking toward the removal of bodies home, should relatives desire it.

The location of battle graves, frequently isolated amid the melancholy havoc of the war's desolation, was a painstaking task. Battle burials made by the G. R. S. were recorded, but often men were buried by their comrades or by the enemy. These graves had to be sought out by a combing process which included a minute inspection of almost every square yard of the old front and an expedition which led to the Baltic Sea. Relatives sometimes came over to assist in the search, bringing valuable information obtained from comrades of the dead soldier.

In 1920 the grave of an American aviator last seen flying to the attack south of Soissons in July of 1918 had not been found. The officer's mother, a charming, cheerful old lady, who spoke not of her grief but only of her pride in a son so brave, came to France. French records reported the aviator buried at Niessey-aux-Bois, but his grave was not there. The mother made an independent search. Mile after mile she tramped about the countryside in the environs of Soissons, but to no purpose. Then she began correspondence with the German authorities and at length located the German aviator credited with bringing down her son's plane. He wrote her that her son was buried and his name inscribed on one side of the cross and an umbrella check from an American college club fastened to the other. The mother renewed her search, this time accompanied by an American officer. Her journey ended twelve miles south of Soissons in the churchyard of the village of Chacrisse. Her boy was there.

In March of 1918 the 165th Infantry,

42nd Division, was in trenches north-east of Croismare. Thirty-one men were in a deep dug-out when a German plane came over and registered a direct hit with a bomb. Fifteen bodies were taken out when enemy fire forced discontinuance of the work. A sign was put up stating that fifteen Americans lay buried there.

Eighteen months later G. R. S. men came along and began excavating for the bodies. German prisoners did the work. For twenty-one days they dug. Many believed that no bomb could have reached men so deeply concealed. But they dug on, and at a depth of sixty feet came upon the buried dugout. The sealed chamber was filled with gas. The fifteen men were there, grouped about a stove in attitudes which showed that death had overtaken them instantaneously and unawares.

The recovery of American dead from unoccupied Germany was a sizable undertaking. The German government agreed to the removals, though it had just declined a request for the repatriation of Roumanian dead. The G. R. S. polled officials of every province in Germany regarding American graves. It placed clerks in the central war office in Berlin to check the burials of prisoners of war. The records were detailed and complete up to March, 1918. Thereafter they were fragmentary and unreliable.

After more than one thousand graves had been located, some in almost every part of Germany, a convoy of trucks, commanded by Captain Eugene M. Dwyer, went into Germany on May 1, 1921. By the end of May the party was at Tichel, in the Danzig corridor of Poland, where Bolshevik prisoners captured by the Poles were hired to assist in the exhumations. The difficulties encountered were many. Nine cents an hour was the prevailing wage paid to German civilians who were em-

The Dead of the A. E. F.

Their Final Resting Places

Brought home to the United States..... 46,142
Buried in Europe:

Cemetery	Location	
Meuse-Argonne	Romagne-sous-Montfaucon	13,969
Oise-Aisne	Serignes-et-Nesles	6,026
St. Mihiel	Thiaucourt	4,121
Aisne-Marne	Belleau Wood	2,213
Somme	Bony	1,825
Surèsnes	Surèsnes	1,598
Brookwood	Brookwood, England	435
Flanders Field	Waereghem, Belgium	362

Not in military cemeteries..... 1,324

Total 31,873

In North Russia..... 96

Transported to foreign lands:

Italy	313	Holland	4
Ireland	95	Luxemburg	3
Denmark	38	Finland	3
England	23	Roumania	2
Greece	21	Azores Islands	1
Norway	19	British West Indies	1
Poland	18	China	1
Sweden	17	Germany	1
Scotland	12	Montenegro	1
France	10	Nicaragua	1
Belgium	8	Palestine	1
Czecho-Slovakia	6	Switzerland	1
Jugo-Slavia	4	Syria	1

Total 605

Grand total..... 78,716

played as laborers. On one occasion the Germans struck, demanding \$15 in American gold for each body recovered. But Captain Dwyer was a poor subject for a hold-up. He leaped into a truck, went to the next town and recruited a new gang, which he brought back along with a squad of police. When the strikers attempted to interfere with the new levies the police chased them off. The expedition was gone sixty-two days. It covered 4,000 miles and returned with 1,341 bodies from sixty-eight localities.

The expedition to the scene of the operations of the American North Russia force was less successful. One officer and ten men were sent there in the summer of 1919. They returned to the United States in November on the steamer *Lake Daraga* with the bodies of 114 men, but they were obliged to leave ninety-six behind. These graves lie in remote regions of almost perpetual snow and could not be reached because of the lack of roads and the disturbed condition of the country. Throughout the long Arctic night these buddies sleep their lonely watch, waiting the coming of one who can blaze a path that leads to home. They are the only American World War dead that lie beyond the range of official or private care; theirs are the only mounds upon which no one may place a poppy on Memorial Day.

Along with the work of reuniting our foreign dead in eight large cemeteries came the task of carrying home those whose families wished them there. In January of 1919 the G. R. S. began to ascertain the sentiment of relatives on this subject. At first seventy percent wanted the bodies of their soldier kin taken home, but this later diminished to sixty-five percent, due largely to public announcements concerning the Government's plans for the care of graves abroad. The French government at first opposed the removal of the bodies, fearing to establish a precedent in this regard. The French point of view can be appreciated when one reflects that 4,000,000 World War dead of many nations lie in French soil. Removals on a general scale would make the country a morgue. But these difficulties were smoothed out by negotiation and on March 20, 1920, the first of the silent army to return reached Hoboken on the transport *Northern Pacific*.

In the exchange of correspondence with relatives concerning the question of the return of the dead the Graves Registration Service did a remarkable thing. It lent the human touch to an official transaction, and did it admirably. A great many times a mother, a wife, or a sweetheart, feeling that her presence was necessary in the matter, would journey a long distance to Washington to discuss her problem in person with the officials there. It was never intimated to such visitors that probably the matter could be dispatched more expeditiously by correspondence. Callers were received courteously and sympathetically, and in hundreds of cases purely personal requests were attended to with all of the faithful attention to detail that could be given an important official question.

One mother who came said she felt that she must call and explain her reasons for wanting the body of her son brought back. She was a woman of wealth and education. Every dictate of reason, she said, told her that

the body of her boy should rest where he fell. But her eyes swam with tears as she said:

"I cannot, I cannot leave him there. He was my boy, and I cannot. I hope you will understand."

Another mother came in a worn black gown. She addressed the officer in the rich accents of the Emerald Isle. Her face lighted as she recounted the virtues of her boy Pat, who was not only as brave as a lion, unafraid of the devil himself, but also so good and kind to his mother. She had come to explain that there was no lack of appreciation on her part for the fine cemetery they had arranged to bury her Pat in in France; that was not the reason she wanted him back. Probably she could not afford one half so fine, but she wanted him home, because, as she said plaintively, "It's the yearnin'."

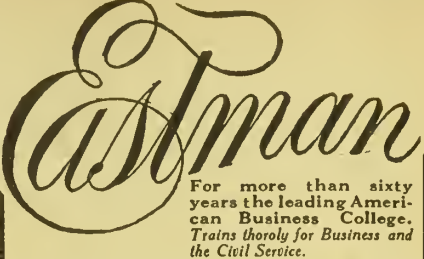
More erudite persons than this Irish mother will try a long time before they describe more aptly the emotion that impelled this spirit army of 46,000 men to undertake the homeward journey. It was the yearnin' in the heart of someone that called each one of them. And an American soldier's home may be almost anywhere. The sun never sets on the little white crosses that the Government provides to mark the grave of an American soldier. Six hundred and five of them went home to twenty-six different foreign lands. In every case the casket, draped with the Stars and Stripes, was accompanied by an escort, usually a soldier.

Military escorts also were provided for every body delivered in the United States, and in scores of localities posts of The American Legion conducted the burial services. A joint committee of the Legion maintained by the Departments of New York and New Jersey conducted services for the returned dead every Sunday at the receiving pier at Hoboken. The President of the United States, speaking at one of these services, said in a voice shaken with emotion, "It must not be again! It must not be again!"

A little more than a year later the President's sentiment found echo in far-off Asia Minor when the mayor of the municipality of Alatsata laid a crown of olive leaves on the sarcophagus of Private George H. Dilpoi, Company H, 103rd Infantry, a winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Dilpoi was born of Greek parentage in Alatsata which then, as now, was under Turkish rule. He came to America and went out with the 26th Division. He was killed rushing a machine gun near Château Thierry, for which feat he received the Congressional medal. After the war part of Asia Minor was occupied by the Greeks, but the Turks displaced them a year ago.

But the Greeks were there when the ship that brought George Dilpoi home arrived at Smyrna on July 4, 1922. Troops were paraded and official honors were accorded by the Greek administration. An escort from Alatsata joined James Testa, a former comrade of Dilpoi, who accompanied the body. At Alatsata schools were dismissed and the town turned out to receive the returned hero, whose body was placed in a tomb which the mayor declared would forever be a shrine. The street opposite the church in which the services were held was renamed for the United States.

Diverse were the tongues and the races that made the A. E. F. From the



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ends of the earth they came to fight and to fall for the flag of their adoption, and in death to the ends of the earth they returned to rest in the soil of the motherlands. In Italy and Ireland you may find them; in Norway, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia; in Montenegro, Sweden, Syria, the Azores Islands, Nicaragua, the Holy Land and China.

Notable ceremonies were held in Naples one day last summer when a number of bodies of American veterans of Italian extraction were brought there for reshipment throughout Italy. The military, naval and civil authorities of the port united, and the Italian veterans' organizations and the Associations of Mothers of Italian Dead paid their homage. Two of the dead, however, were destined for longer journeys. They had been taken ashore at Naples along with their comrades. On the conclusion of the ceremonies there they were carried aboard the U. S. S. *Newport* by Italian sailors from the battleship *Giulio Cesare*. Then through the Tyrrhenian, Ionian and Aegean seas they went to the Greek island of Scarpanto.

There they parted company, for their homes lay in different regions of that mountainous island. The flag-draped caskets were rigged up on the backs of mules and over the mountains they toiled, each body attended by its American escort and an escort of natives which had come down to the port. Priests of the Greek church in their robes and laces met each at its destination, and beneath the folds of the flags of the United States and of Greece and the white Roman cross these heroes, honored by their countrymen of two nations, completed the cycle of life's adventure where they had begun it.

The arrival of bodies in Ireland was attended by peculiar circumstances, first owing to the strife between the Irish and the British and then the contest between the Irish factions. The first group reached the harbor at Cork in November of 1921. The Lord Mayor placed the city mortuary at the disposal of the American officials. The Sinn Feiners expressed a desire to turn out a guard to escort the bodies from the dock. British military authorities were prepared to send British troops. In view of this delicate situation the Americans gratefully declined the Lord

Mayor's offer, which obviated the need of an escort.

Conditions were even more critical when the second consignment of bodies arrived at Dublin in May of 1922. British troops were evacuating and guerrilla warfare between the Free Staters and the Republicans was on. The Republicans had seized the Four Courts building and had set up strong points defended with machine guns in various parts of the city. But both sides declared a truce as far as the Yankee dead were concerned, and both offered their services to the American conveyors. These were declined, however, but the Americans were able to take the bodies through the lines of both factions without any difficulty whatever.

"With the exception of three or four instances," says the chief of the Graves Registration Service in his final report, "where conveyors were delayed by military authorities—Northern specials and Southern irregulars—until they proved their identity, there was practically no difficulty encountered. In all cases when it was learned that it was a convoy of deceased American soldiers the utmost courtesy was shown."

Sam Soo Hoo sleeps amid the ashes of his fathers at Jia gi Chuen, in Shin Ling—just beyond the South Gate, Tai San Shen, China. Sam Soo Hoo was born in San Francisco, but long before the war he returned to Shin Ling and married a girl from the ancestral home town. In 1917 he sailed west and enlisted in the 42nd Division. In July, 1918, when the Rainbows swept around Fère-en-Tardenois and across the Ourcq, they left Sam Soo Hoo behind.

Mrs. Sam Soo Hoo received a communication from the G. R. S. It came back covered with Chinese characters in the handwriting of the aged father of the dead soldier. He wanted his boy to come home. "Everyone welcomes this blessing," he wrote.

A flag-draped casket went from Brest to Hong Kong and thence to Jia gi Chuen, which is in Shin Ling. There beyond the South Gate lies an American soldier, recovered to the celestial soil of his fathers—but lost to the wife of Sam Soo Hoo.

Next week Mr. Hayes will tell more about the work of the Graves Registration Service overseas.

The Gentle Art of Hijacking

(Continued from page 6)

Hijackers of the sea got away with approximately \$200,000 when they boarded the schooner *Patricia M. Behman*, kidnapped or murdered the captain and crew and abandoned the ship off Long Island, New York. When the ship was picked up her sails were set and her anchor was dragging. The decks had been splintered by machine-gun and rifle bullets and were littered with empty shells. Her cabins were battered and in great disorder, and her hold had been looted. A notebook was found which showed notations of sales of 3,918 cases of liquor valued at \$190,000.

Never in the history of seaport cities have so many floaters—dead men—been picked up in a period of twelve months as have been reported by coroners between April 1, 1922, and

April 1, 1923. The sea is daily giving up the mortal remains of bootleggers and hijackers who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle for gold or contraband booze. Hardly a week passes that the coast guards do not pick up a drifting craft with one or more dead men, riddled with bullets, in the cabin or on the deck.

The hijackers of the sea and of the rivers and bays generally operate with the aid of confederates on land. It is the duty of the men on land to keep in touch with the big booze operators, find out when and where they are to receive cargoes from the Bahamas, Canada or Mexico, and inform their confederates on the water of these facts. The land workers as a rule are ex-gangsters who have insinuated themselves into the employ of the rum barons and are in a

position to get advance news of pending deals. Only the boldest hijackers work outside the three-mile limit, although they performed their piratical deeds twelve miles out up to the time the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its recent decision fixing the dead-line at three miles.

In the big cities of the United States the hijackers have been a big factor in driving big bootleggers out of business. And it is in these cities where terror reigns in the underworld even more strongly than at sea. It is in these cities that the gangster-hijacker works with greatest efficiency because he knows his ground. The city hijacker has his sources of information; he knows the habits of the cops, and his wits are tuned to the ways of the underworld.

The city hijacker resorts to gun play only as a last resort. For the most part he depends on his wits to separate the bootleggers from their booze and gold. Clever schemes such as the paying-teller racket, the furnished room stunt and the fake-credential game have brought millions of dollars to hijackers.

The paying-teller racket was first worked in New York City. Strangely enough, Jimmy Shevlin was the victim. Jimmy had \$25,000 worth of good rye whiskey in his warehouse. He was approached by a booze broker who said he represented a rich man up in the country who wanted to put a big supply of liquor in his country home. Jimmy agreed to sell his stock, which consisted of three hundred cases, for \$25,000, making delivery to the rural address. The terms agreed on were cash on delivery.

In due course Jimmy loaded his stuff on two trucks and drove to his wealthy patron's home. When Jimmy saw the big, beautiful residence, which stood quite a distance back from the road, and noted the well-kept grounds with gardeners mowing the lawn and tinkering with the flower beds he figured everything was all right, and drove into the grounds and up to the house. A young man in his shirt sleeves was sitting on the wide veranda smoking a cigarette. He looked like a college boy. As Jimmy and his two trucks came to a halt the young man sauntered carelessly up to Shevlin.

"What you got there?" he asked, nodding toward the trucks.

"Some stuff for Mr. So-and-so," Jimmy answered.

"Oh, yes," said the young man. "Dad said you'd probably be here. Just put it in the cellar."

"Sure," said Jimmy, "but how about the cash?"

"That's all right. Dad left a check for you."

Jimmy snorted. Only the dumbest bootleggers accept checks, and Jimmy isn't exactly dumb. He so informed the young man. The youngster just smiled and said: "Oh, I guess you'll accept this one—it's certified."

"Let's see it," requested Jimmy.

The young man entered the house and returned a few minutes later with a certified check for \$25,000 made out to Jimmy Shevlin. It looked as regular as rain, but Jimmy was still a bit dubious.

"How do I know this is your dad's check or that it is any good?" he asked.

When the young man feigned indignation that his father's integrity should be questioned Jimmy asked him

if he objected to Jimmy's calling up the bank and checking up a bit.

"Not at all," was the retort. "Come right in and I'll show you the telephone."

Jimmy called the bank on which the check was drawn.

"Ask for Mr. So-and-so, the paying teller," the young man suggested. Jimmy did.

He explained that he had in his hand Mr. So-and-so's certified check for \$25,000 and asked if it were good and if the bank had a record of it.

"We have," stated the paying teller, "and you need have no fear. I wish I had his check for a million."

Now, thoroughly satisfied, Jimmy unloaded the booze and went back to New York. Next morning he went to the bank on which the check had been drawn and presented it for collection. Immediately there was a conference of the heads of the bank and Jimmy began to feel uneasy. Finally the cashier came to the window and said: "This check is a forgery. Where did you get it?"

Jimmy didn't explain right away, but asked for the paying teller. When that gentleman came to the window Jimmy said: "Do you remember me calling you up yesterday afternoon and asking you about this check?"

The paying teller gave Jimmy a blank look and shook his head in the negative. Questioned by Jimmy, he admitted his name was the same as that given to Jimmy by the young man at the country home, but denied ever having talked to anybody about that particular check. The bank officials then called their detective agency, but Jimmy told them that he didn't want anything done about it.

"You see," Jimmy explained to me, "I couldn't make a holler because I was dealing in something which the law says is not legitimate. I took my loss and said nothing. The bank's paying-teller is working with some big hijacker. There was no way to prove that I had talked with that paying-teller and the bank officials would have laughed at me if I'd tried. They knew I was in the bootleg game, and a bootlegger's social or business standing ain't so good that he can go around yelling thief at paying-tellers."

"But how about the man up in the country? Couldn't you go back there and do something?" I asked.

Jimmy laughed. "I went back, but I knew before I got there what I'd find—an unoccupied house. I did find just that. The gang that hijacked me knew where the owner was and knew that they could stage a hijack scheme there one afternoon without getting into trouble or taking much risk. The son was one of the gang. The gardeners were in the gang. If I hadn't taken the check I'd probably have delivered the booze at the points of several guns. No doubt each guy there had a rifle or a shotgun hidden in the flower beds."

The furnished-room stunt generally is worked by two hijackers—one a well-dressed youth and the other attired as a chauffeur. The latter, posing as driver for a wealthy man, approaches a big dealer in booze and explains that his boss is in the market for twenty-five cases of Scotch or rye. "But," he says to the bootlegger, "I don't get such a big salary that I couldn't use a little extra cash. Now if I fix it so that you get the boss's business I want a commission. You can add a few dol-



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lars extra for each case and after the deal is over slip me mine, see?"

If the bootlegger agrees to this, and it's a hundred to one that he will, the fake chauffeur gives the "order" and tells the bootlegger to deliver the stuff to a certain number on a certain street at three o'clock the next afternoon. The address given generally is in a good neighborhood close to a big hotel.

At the address given the stage is set. A week before the hijackers have rented a room on the first floor of one of the most imposing residences in the street. They pose as salesmen. At the outset they have made every effort to get into the good graces of the woman who rented the room. They began calling her mother about the second day.

At five minutes to three on the day the booze is to be delivered the chauffeur dons his uniform and goes to a telephone where he can see the house and still be out of sight. At the same minute the second hijacker takes off his coat and hat and tells the landlady that he is expecting some samples and that he will go out and see if they are coming.

When the bootlegger drives up with his truck at three o'clock he finds a well-dressed youth in his shirt sleeves on the front steps. He asks if Mr. So-and-so lives in this residence and the young man says he does, also admitting that he is the son of the household. Reassured, the bootlegger explains what he has and the young man tells him to bring it in, adding that his father will be home any minute now. Once the booze is stacked up in the first-floor room the young man says, "Sit down and have a cigarette. Dad will be here in a minute to pay you." While they puff at their cigarettes the telephone rings. The young man hastens into the hall and calls to the landlady, "Never mind, mother. I'll answer it."

The bootlegger, hearing the youth call the woman mother, thinks of course that everything is all right. He hears the young man talking over the wire with somebody, but he doesn't know that it is the chauffeur. When the young fellow returns he says casually, "Dad just phoned that he would be right over." They wait five or ten minutes, chatting and smoking, and then in saunters the chauffeur. "Your father is over at the Hotel Blank and can't get away. He wants you to bring this gentleman over there so he can pay him."

The bootlegger and the two hijackers go out and start for the hotel in the bootlegger's truck. Just as they start the young man turns to the chauffeur and says: "You'd better stay at the house, as that room is open. We'll be back in a few minutes." With that the chauffeur hops off and goes back to the room. Once the truck turns the corner, however, he dashes around another corner, gets his own truck and drives up to the door. Quickly he loads the booze that the bootlegger has just delivered and drives off. Meanwhile the bootlegger and the other hijacker go to the hotel and as they enter the lobby the hijacker requests his victim to take a seat while he finds out where his dad is. He goes to the desk and asks the clerk some inconsequential question, returns to the bootlegger and says: "Dad's in a conference up in room such-a-number. He wants me to come up and get your money."

He then gets in the elevator, gets off at the mezzanine floor, goes out by an exit which the bootlegger can't see and soon joins his pal.

After the bootlegger has warmed his heels for ten or fifteen minutes he gets suspicious, asks the clerk if Mr. So-and-so is in a conference in such-and-such a room, is told that nobody by that name is known at the hotel, and then realizes that he has been victimized. He rushes back to the place to which he delivered his goods, learns that mother is merely the landlady, and that his booze is gone forever.

He can't complain to the police because, as Jimmy Shevlin says, "Booze ain't got no rights."

The fake-credential game, which has been worked almost to death in every large city and along the Canadian and Mexican borders, is old, but occasionally some smart hijackers make additions or improvements on it. For instance: When the spring rush across the borders started late in April four hijackers outfitted themselves with a big motor truck and four complete sets of badges and other credentials carried by Federal enforcement officers. They stationed two of the party on one of the main roads coming out of Canada.

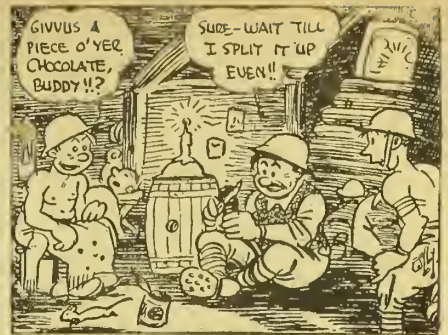
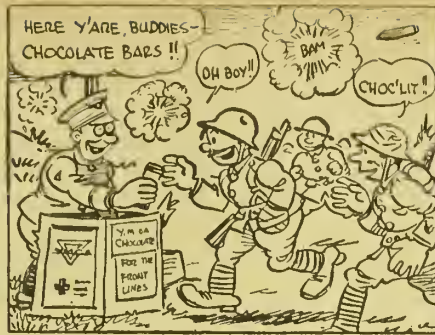
After a short wait a truckload of booze came along. They stopped it, showed their badges, got on the seat with the driver and the guard, and told the pair to drive to the nearest police station. Arrived there, they showed their credentials to the officer in charge and told him to hold the two rum smugglers until they came back for them. With the two smugglers in jail the fake prohibition officers drove the truck to the next town, sold the booze to a hotel keeper there and drove off in the truck they had confiscated.

Hardly had the booze been stored in the hotel cellar when the other two hijackers descended upon the place to raid it. They confiscated the liquor, backed up the truck which they bought at the outset of their game, loaded the liquor on this, placed the hotel-keeper under arrest (after showing their credentials) and drove away. These four hijackers sold that same load of booze half a dozen times between the Canadian border and Albany, where they got into a row over the division of receipts, knifed one of their number and split up.

There are hundreds of schemes to cheat the cheaters, but these are typical. Federal Secret Service men and Federal prohibition enforcement officers to whom I have talked about this business estimate that the hijackers get more than a million dollars a month from the bootleggers. And yet there is never a howl of protest from the victims. Many turn hijackers, engage their own gunmen and retrieve their losses, while many hire more gunmen and attempt to fight off the wolves of bootlegery.

Down in the underworld they talk freely of the jobs that are pulled, but they do not trust each other with the same trust that the old-time crooks enjoy.

The bootleggers live in terror of the hijackers and the hijackers, in turn, live in terror of each other. It is a case of dog eat dog, but it is working to the benefit of the average citizen because it has reduced the number of gangsters and has made the streets of our large cities safer places in which to walk.



Cha-ko-lat!

"When does the canteen open?"—there was the battlecry that sent a chill through the bird getting chocolate piled up behind the doors or flaps of a canteen.

"Fall in for cha-ko-lat"—those were the words that made us forget long line-ups, coots, kitchin police, trench rats and air raids.

The troops had to have their chocolate bars, even as their rumors of more seconds and less squads south.

A 40-8 loaded with chocolate bars always had the right of way over beans and bullets.

Stick a piece of chocolate bar on a bayonet, raise it over a trench and Jerry would come a-runnin' across No Man's Land shouting "le guerre fini."

The birds who deserved medals and never got 'em were those who, with chocolate bars bulging from pockets, faced a battery of French kids on the docks.

One of the great mysteries of the successful campaigns of Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and Hannibal is how they ever kept the boys on edge without having canteen checks, good for chocolate, to hand around shortly after pay day.

Can it be that the ex-sufferers no longer bite into a cake of chocolate and that this aversion has been handed down same as the souvenir gott-mit-uns, to their kiddies, who are just getting their milk-chocolate teeth.

Manufacturers so believe, it appears, as they do not advertise their chocolate in the magazine of the John L. Doughgob that was.

Let's show these national advertisers that we still use the bar, that they are carried in our post canteens and that our kiddies now and then set us back for a thin one, the function of which is to buy chocolate.

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THEY ADVERTISE LET'S PATRONIZE

"Why Mrs. Blakely —How Do You Do!"

He had met her only once before. Some one had presented him at a reception both had attended. He had conversed with her a little, danced with her once. And now, two weeks later, he sees her approaching with a young lady whom he surmises is her daughter.

"Why, Mrs. Blakely, how do you do!" he exclaims rushing forward impulsively. But Mrs. Blakely, accustomed to the highest degree of courtesy at all times, returns his greeting coldly.

And, nodding briefly, she passes on—leaving the young man angry with her, but angrier at himself for blundering at the very moment he wanted most to create a favorable impression.

DO you know what to say to a woman when meeting her for the first time after an introduction? Do you know what to say to a woman when leaving her after an introduction? Would you say "Good-bye, I am very glad to have met you?" Or, if she said that to you, how would you answer?

It is just such little unexpected situations like these that take us off our guard and expose us to sudden embarrassments. None of us like to do the wrong thing, the incorrect thing. It condemns us as ill-bred. It makes us ill at ease when we should be well poised. It makes us self-conscious and uncomfortable when we should be calm, self-possessed, confident of ourselves.

The knowledge of what to do and say on all occasions is the greatest personal asset any man or woman can have. It protects against the humiliation of conspicuous blunders. It acts as an armor against the rudeness of others. It gives an ease of manner, a certain calm dignity and self-possession that people recognize and respect.

Do You Ever Feel That You Don't "Belong"?

Perhaps you have been to a party lately, or a dinner, or a reception of some kind. Were you entirely at ease, sure of yourself, confident that you would not do or say anything that others would recognize as ill-bred?

Or, were you self-conscious, afraid of doing or saying the wrong thing, constantly on the alert—never wholly comfortable for a minute?

Many people feel "alone" in a crowd, out of place. They do not know how to make strangers like them—how to create a good first impression. When they are introduced they do not know how to start conversation flowing smoothly and naturally. At the dinner table



they feel constrained, embarrassed. Somehow they always feel that they don't "belong."

Little Blunders That Take Us Off Our Guard

There are so many problems of conduct constantly arising. How should asparagus

be eaten? How should the finger-bowl be used, the napkin, the fork and knife? Whose name should be mentioned first when making an introduction? How should invitations be worded? How should the home be decorated for a wedding? What clothes should be taken on a trip to the South?

In public, at the theatre, at the dance, on the train—wherever we go and with whomever we happen to be, we encounter problems that make it necessary for us to hold ourselves well in hand, to be prepared, to know exactly what to do and say.

Let the Book of Etiquette Be Your Social Guide

For your own happiness, for your own peace of mind and your own ease, it is important that

you know definitely the accepted rules of conduct in all public places.

It is not expensive dress that counts

most in social circles—but correct manner, knowledge of social form. Nor is it particularly clever speech that wins the largest audiences. If one knows the little secrets of *entertaining conversation*, if one is able to say always the right thing at the right time, one cannot help being a pleasing and ever-welcome guest.

The Book of Etiquette, social secretary to thousands of men and women, makes it possible for every one to do, say, write and wear always that which is absolutely correct and in good form—gives to every one a new ease and poise of manner, a new self-confidence and assurance. It smooths away the little crudities—does amazing things in the matter of *self-cultivation*.

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Take advantage of the important special-edition, low-price offer made elsewhere on this page. Send today for your set of the famous Book of Etiquette. These two valuable volumes will protect you from embarrassments, give you new ease and poise of manner, tell you exactly what to do, say, write, and wear on every occasion.

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